THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 11.

Spain and the United States—What Might Result in Case of War —The Byron Scandal— More Reminiscences Raked Up—Napoleon's Health.

Yesterday morning the transatlantic steamship Scotia arrived at the port of New York, and from the European files she brings us we take the following extracts:—

The Spanish Regency.

The report gains ground that it will be proposed to extend the Regency of Marshal Serrano for three years, thus postponing the choice of a permanent ruler for that period. We are assured that all political parties, including even some Republicans, acquiesce in this arrangement—it is not easy to see with what ulterior views.

Chances of War Between Spain and the United States.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, discussing the chances of a war between the United States and Spain, which is "on the cards," says the mercantile navy of America, which has but lately begun to recover from the shock of the civil war, would again be driven from the seas; our cousins would lose the carrying trade which they are now winning back; the markets of the whole world would be affected by the disturbance of commerce; and Spain herself might utterly lose the chances of political and financial rehabilitation that seemed to be afforded by the revolution of September. The danger may look remote; but grave events have ere now sprung from diplomatic passages at arms far less menacing than the present. It urges the resumption of the overtures for the purchase of Cuba, and says, in the interests of all concerned, it would be matter for grave regret if any extreme resolutions at Washington put an end to them.

The London *Daily News* says a rumor is afloat that the proposal of the American Government to Spain for the purchase of Cuba on the basis of the payment of $100,000,000 guaranteed by the United States, has found a very powerful friend in the Spanish Administration, whose name for the present the *News* thinks it desirable not to mention. One cannot close one's eyes to the increasing probabilities that the pertinacity of the rebellion, the prolonged and accumulating expense of the measures necessary to confront it, and the persistency and unanimity of a certain party in the United States in their endeavors to secure the island at this juncture, may possibly wear out the patience of Spain.

Effect of the Byron Scandal.

The librarian of an extensive library in Glasgow writes:—"Since the publication of Mrs. Stowe's narrative there has been quite a 'run' on Lord Byron's poetry. Six copies are out, and have been out this last week, and I have had since Wednesday thirteen additional applications for the much-coveted volumes. I may add that the demand has mainly come from young ladies and from youths of sixteen or seventeen years, and the 'Parisina' and 'Don Juan' are most sought after. Two young lady members have four times asked in vain for 'Parisina.'"

A Venerable Dowager's Story.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says:—"I am permitted to give some details furnished me by a lady of great natural abilities and keen observation, unimpaired by advanced age (eighty-two), whose knowledge of the world—fashionable, political, and literary—both of days long past and of these is, perhaps, unsurpassed. The Dowager Lady S—— writes as follows:—

"'We have a great subject of interest in Mrs. Stowe's account of Lord Byron. I want to know the truth. I have seen a great deal of Mrs. Leigh (Augusta), having passed some days with her and Colonel Leigh, for my husband's shooting near Newmarket, when Lord Byron was in the house, and, as she told me, was writing 'The Corsair,' to my great astonishment, for it was a wretched small house, full of her ill-trained children, who were always running up and down stairs and going into "uncle's" bedroom, where he remained all the morning. Mrs. Leigh was like a mother to Byron, being so much older, and not at all an attractive person. I afterwards went with her, at her request, to pay a wedding visit to Lady Byron when she returned to town, and she (Mrs. Leigh) expressed the greatest anxiety that his marriage should reform him. He opened the drawing-room door himself, and received my congratulations as savagely as I expected, looking demon-like, as he often did. But my astonishment at the present accusation is unbounded. She, a Dowdy Goody, I being then, I suppose, a young fine lady. Scrope Davis used to come to dinner, and talked a great deal to me about Byron afterwards, when he resided in the country, and I never remember a hint at this unnatural and improbable *liaison* when all London was at Byron's feet. I have heard from Lady A—— I——, relative to ——, and to Mrs. Leigh, that my recollection of her was perfectly correct. She says "she was an amiable and devoted wife and mother of seven children. Her husband was very fond of her, and had a high opinion of her. She must have been married (in 1807) when Byron was quite a boy (he was nineteen). She had no taste for poetry. She had sad misfortunes in her later years. Her excellent and only surviving daughter nursed her with the tenderest affection in her last illness. How any one could have been so wicked as to write so horrible a story of one too long dead to have friends left who could refute the story, seems beyond belief.'"

The Pope and American Freedmen.

The London *Post* says that the condition of the emancipated negroes in the United States has attracted the attention of the Holy See, and the Roman Catholic Church is about to make a great effort to bring these outcasts within her fold. No less than two hundred of them are now, a correspondent says, studying for the priesthood at Rome. There are, as the writer quoted says, certain features of the Roman Catholic ritual which render it specially well adapted to captivate the negro imagination, and it will, he thinks, be not surprising if a large portion of the black population of the South is brought over to the Church of Rome. This will not be pleasant news for Protestants.

Napoleon's Health and the Destinies of France.

The London *Times*, in its comments on the crisis in France, says:—

The Emperor Napoleon cannot afford to be ailing. It matters comparatively little whether his malady is acute or chronic, or, finally, whether it all arises from shattered nerves and depression of spirits. The fact is, he does not preside at his council, and every one can imagine what the Imperial Council is without the Emperor. A great crisis is impending. A momentous change is in progress. One can almost imagine the Empress meeting the members of the Cabinet in the council-room, and addressing them in "Lady Macbeth's" words, telling them that her lord "grows worse and worse," and bidding them "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once." The day before and the day after the delivery of his speech in the Senate, Prince Napoleon was closeted with his Imperial cousin at St. Cloud. The truth appears to be that the necessity of a better understanding between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon begins to be felt. There are men who think the Prince has been always a trump card in the Emperor's hand, to be played i[illegible] great emergency, and that even his late [illegible] has only been put forth as a feeler to ar[illegible]orrect knowledge of men's minds. If [illegible]deed the purpose, the result was [illegible]ered, for the clamor raised by the [illegible] place France's real liberal [illegible]ght.

[illegible]uncil.

[illegible] *Gazette* writes from Rome:—"The preparations for the council in the commissions are proceeding. As to the way in which it is to be conducted the following semi-official statement has been made:—'An abstract of all the separate matters treated by the commissions will be submitted to all the Bishops for inspection, who may then examine the various questions. At the same time they will receive a draft of the resolutions proposed, that they may also examine them before they are submitted to the council for discussion. By this means unnecessary speeches will be spared, and the session of the council shortened. This is the purpose of the preliminaries.' The council itself is to be named Concilium Vaticanum. Thirty bishops with their suites will be boarded and lodged in the Vatican. The public buildings, monasteries, colleges, etc., are placed at the disposal of the commissioners as far as they have room to spare, and they have also received 100,000 francs with which to hire private lodgings. Several palaces of the Pope have also been offered for the reception of his guests. The Holy Father has decreed that foreign bishops., etc., may read mass and breviary, but only according to the Roman directory."

WILL THERE BE WAR!

General Sickles' Note to the Spanish Ministry—Spain to "Rise as One Man" Against Us—Iron-Clads and Blood and Thunder—How Sickles Takes It.

The New York *Herald's* Madrid correspondent writes on the 9th inst.:—

Without having seen the despatch of General Sickles, which was sent to the Ministry of State on Saturday last, your correspondent has seen another person connected with the Department who has seen it, and without pretending to know more than he does know, if his memory and eyesight of it serve him correctly, the following is a reliable version of the diplomatic document which has caused such a *furore* in Madrid.

Gen. Sickles sent a note on Saturday afternoon to the State Department here, stating "that his Government had requested him to communicate to the Spanish Government that the state of public opinion in America was so strong in favor Cuba that it would be extremely difficult to withhold much longer the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Furthermore, that if the war in that island continued that for humanity's sake it would be incumbent upon the United States Government to take immediate steps towards the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. The reports from Cuba from special agents were of so serious a nature that duty to humanity compelled the Government to take this course."

Here we have as good an account of General Sickles' despatch as if the General himself had furnished us with a copy of it, and in a more compendious and comprehensible form. The excitement consequent upon its appearance has not abated in the least. All classes are being stirred, if not to action, to the encouragement of each other to make a more determined effort to the reduction of the Cubans to obedience to the mother country. Six thousand men will leave in a few days for Cuba, and a further number of 15,000 is spoken of as probably bound for the same destination.

La Politica, Serrano's organ, speaks in this wise of Sickles' note:—"But if General Grant is working thus unconstitutionally, and has given directly these instructions to General Sickles with the intention of annihilating the Spanish flag, entire Spain will rise as one man to protest, with the energy of glorious times, against these intimations. No; we will hear nothing of emancipation in such a way. No; nothing of cession. No; nothing of abandonment. Meantime, while we prepare fitting response to this Yankee note, our iron-clad fleet must instantly prepare to sail for the waters of Cuba, with 20,000 men on board, while all who can bear arms on the peninsula will hold themselves in readiness to march to Cuba at a moment's notice. The sons of the illustrious warriors who conquered the New World will show the Yankee Government that they will not abandon Cuba except with honor to their beloved flag; that they will fight as becomes the Iberian race, it matters not against whom or against how many. Before this force, before this grand demonstration of power, the rebellion will be speedily extinguished, and the United States shall see how Spain will treat officious and insolent interference."

The Iberian organ of the Council of State thus again:—"General Grant, to-day President of the United States, may take to memory the gentlemanly procedure of Spain during the late civil war in America, who alone of the nations in Europe knew how to preserve the most exquisite neutrality, and in the same way we feel inclined to believe that the American Government will worthily correspond. What favorable conditions have the Cubans for this interference of America? None. Their army—and we must be pardoned for calling it one—is neither disciplined nor numerous, nor was ever found in a condition to meet the Spanish army face to face in the field. What battles have the Cubans gained? What cities have they taken? Under what walls have their arms triumphed? Nobody can answer."

La Correspondencia, El Pueblo, El Certamen, El Centiurlo del Pueblo, the *Opinion Nacional*, etc., are very bellipotent, and do not content themselves with doubting the existence of the letters, as *El Imparcial*, but excite the masses to meet, to assemble in all the plazas for a mutual understanding upon the course Spain should follow.

General Sickles understands diplomacy to be always reticent and guarded, to answer questions of correspondents vaguely, apparently unconcerned or unaware that he had written any very great and important despatch, and the members of the Legation preserve the same commendable reserve. From the Legation nothing can be gleaned.

Minister Roberts has written a letter to his Government that he sees signs of danger in the Cuban horizon; that, in fact, Cuba is all but lost if the Government of Spain will not immediately despatch 10,000 more men to Caballero de Rodas.

Queen Isabella, it is rumored, has offered to cede Cuba to the United States if the Government on its part will undertake to rescind its recognition of Serrano's Government and recognize herself as the rightful Queen of Spain.

The "World" Declares the Cabinet Aroused at Last—Sickles to be Recalled.

The N. Y. *World* publishes the following special from Washington, which looks a little as if the writer's prejudice had influenced him in his statements to the disparagement of Sickles more than the real facts in the case would warrant. This despatch differs so materially from the others sent at the same time from Washington, that one is led to doubt its authenticity:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President returned here to-day, two days sooner than he at first intended, in obedience to a special telegram which was forwarded to him by Secretary Fish. Soon after the President's arrival he proceeded alone in his carriage to the State Department, and remained in conference with Secretary Fish most of the afternoon.

The result of that conference has been most important to the relations of this Government with Spain, and with regard to the attitude of the administration towards the revolution in the Island of Cuba. In brief, the bungling diplomacy of Sickles at Madrid has caused a full rejection by the Spanish Government of the offer of mediation regarding the Cuban situation made through him by this administration.

This rejection has been accepted this day in all of its usefulness and meaning by President Grant and his Cabinet, and Sickles has been informed by special cable telegram to that effect.

He has been further directed to say to the Spanish Regency that this proposition for a friendly mediation was first suggested to the Government of the United States by parties desiring to secure the return of peace and commercial prosperity in the island of Cuba; that the President, anxious for the same end, agreed to tender its friendly offices to Spain in accordance with the proposed plan of purchase and cession; that this offer having been declined, this Government now withdraws the question of a mediation in Cuban matters, and leaves its relations with Spain as heretofore.

This official action ends the whole matter. It is quite likely to be followed by Sickles' recall; for his mismanagement of this important diplomatic mission has disgraced himself and disgraced the new administration in its first diplomatic step.

The correspondence between the State Department and Sickles has been transmitted by cable during the past week—a fact which has hastened the end of these negotiations.

In addition to the above trustworthy information, your correspondent has but to reiterate his despatch of Saturday last: that the administration does not intend to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, but to get rid of the whole question by turning it over to Congress. Thus it avoids the constant pressure made here by the representatives of Cuban insurgents for recognition, and holds itself up in the meantime for a rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws.

Minister Sickles' Note to the Regency Sustained.

This is what the *Herald's* correspondent says: The despatches published in two of the New York papers to-day representing our Government as being dissatisfied with the action of Minister Sickles in regard to Cuba seem to have no foundation whatever in fact. So far as known the administration is satisfied with course pursued by General Sickles, and therefore the statement that his quasi belligerent attitude would be repudiated by the President is purely sensational.

The fact is, that my despatch sent from here last Sunday contained in a condensed form a true statement of the status of the Sickles-Cuban negotiation, and nothing has since transpired that changes materially the condition of affairs. Inquiries to-night in the highest quarters justify me in making this announcement. Minister Sickles was some time ago instructed to offer the United States Government as a mediator between Spain and Cuba, representations having been made to it by respectable parties who had visited Spain and obtained interviews with prominent personages that its friendly offices would meet with favor, such offers not being uncommon in our own history and that of other nations. Minister Sickles approached the Spanish government upon the subject, and had the desired interview. Contrary to European telegrams, there is no reason for supposing that the Spanish government took offense, or has sought to involve other governments in its action.

And the *Times* correspondent backs this statement with the following words:—

All that can be said is that these stories about the indignation of the administration at General Sickles' course, his alleged recall, or the additional statement that he has exceeded his instructions, are wholly and absolutely fabrications out of whole cloth, and known to be such in most cases by the persons who sent them.

Briefly, so far as the Government is informed, there is nothing new in the Spanish situation. There is pending a friendly offer of mediation. It has not been finally replied to by the Spanish Government, and it may be said that the prospect of its success is apparently less promising than it was. General Sickles has not been censured; he had not exceeded his instructions at last accounts, and I have good reason to believe that the note which seems to have caused so much frenzy in Spain is simply a request upon the Spanish Government for a direct answer upon the pending propositions. General Sickles is credited here in official quarters with having thus far acted with excellent judgment and sound discretion, and the feeling among the members of the administration is as quiet as a summer morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

The absorbing feature to-day in money circles is the excitement in the New York gold market, and the consequent break in stocks. The effect upon all branches of our domestic and foreign trade can hardly be calculated, whilst the derangement in commercial values and the advance of commodities regulated by gold cannot fail to bring great losses in their train.

On account of the difficulty of effecting foreign exchange, our export trade, with the exception of cotton, for which there is an urgent British demand, has received a quietus for the time being, and this will necessitate large shipments of gold, as our imports are very heavy at this time.

There is no very marked change in the loan market, except an increased activity in call loans and additional firmness in the general tone of the money market.

Gold is entirely under "bull" influences to-day, and all New York appears in humble attitude before the "golden calf." The sales opened at 141⅝ and advanced to 144, closing a little before noon at 143⅝, a slight advance of 3½ per cent. on closing price of yesterday!

United States securities are completely demoralized, and prices show a further decline throughout the whole series. '62s are quoted at Whelen Brothers' at 120⅝; '65s at 119¼; and 10-40s at 108½.

The Stock market was dull and feverish, but the tone was rather stronger than at the close last evening. State and city loans were unchanged. 101 was bid for City 6's, new, and 97 for the old.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 47@47 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾; Minehill Railroad at 52¾; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29, b. o.; 120½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; and 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were steady. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36½, b. o., and Lehigh Gold loan at 98¾.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	W Jer R 6s....	91¼	100	sh Read R.s60.	47 1-16
$2000	do.	91	100	do .... .c.	47 1-16
$500	Leh gold l..c.	98¾	100	do.......c.	47 1-16
$500	do...s5wn.	98¾	100	do.......c.	47⅛
$1000	Leh 6s, '84....	81	65	do.......b5.	47⅛
$500	Bel & D 2 m ..	80	70	do........ls.	47⅛
8	sh Minehill R....	52¾	25	do.......trf.	47⅛
58	sh Penna R..ls.	56¼	31	sh Leh Val R.ls.	56¼
50	do.........	56¼	100	sh Leh N St.b60.	30
100	do.....b30.	56⅝	100	sh Ph & E...b30.	29
100	do.....b30.	56⅝	100	do .... b60.	29
4	do.........	56¼	7	sh Consol'n Bk.	43½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@121½; do., 1864, 119⅞@119⅝; do., 1865, 119¾@120; do., July, 1865, 117⅞@118⅛; do. do., 1867, 118@119¼; do., 1868, 117⅞@118⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 107½@108; Gold, 141½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1862, 120¾@121½; do. 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. 1865, 119¾@120; do, 1865, new, 117⅞@118⅛; do. 1867, do. 118@118¼; do. 1868, do., 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108¾@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@108⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 143½@144; Silver, 137@139.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The lover of sensations would have been amply gratified in Wall street to-day, where the excitement was of the wildest character, consequent upon a panic in that most erratic of stocks, New York Central, and a break correspondingly great in the general list. Affairs move so rapidly nowadays that it seems tedious to attempt any explanation of the cause of the wonderful change which has come over the street. The facts are all that are demanded. The time for reasoning has gone by. Although the Western railway stocks have been the scapegoat heretofore for the bear attack it was not until last night that New York Central received their attentions. It was the pivotal point of the whole market to-day, and with it turned all the values in the Stock Exchange. The decline to 198¼ the evening previous was the muttering of the storm which burst in all its fury midway at the call of the first session of the board. Central had just gone down to 195. It hesitated for a moment at that figure, then broke two or three per cent. at a time until it touched 176—a fall on extreme quotations of over twenty-two per cent. The rush to cover short sales caused a reaction, and the prices ran rapidly up again, the brokers who were dealing on narrow margins taking advantage of the chance sell before it should again elude them. This scramble to cover induced a rally to 191, from which, however, it again went off to 187. Rallying once more, it ascended to 191½, and the 'bulls' who had not been sacrificed were growing jubilant, when another break carried it to 185. The special influences at work in effecting these changes are briefly traced in the flying street rumors, that were as thick as "leaves in Vallombrosa." The most preposterous one of these was to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt had died very suddenly, although those who were secretly selling the stock in the morning had seen him safely on a special train *en route* to Albany, whither he was going to carry out consolidation. It was the gilded scheme of consolidation that made the street so ready to purchase yesterday and this morning, when the prospect of an enormous scrip dividend was paraded before the public eye. Next in order came a report that an injunction had been issued by the Supreme Court to prevent consolidation, the applicant representing himself as a holder of Hudson River stock, whose interests were about to be prejudiced by the scheme. This report was treated rather indecorously by the street, was laughed at in one place, and was feared in another. Its successor was one that it had not been served in time, and that the meeting took place without interruption, while still another version of the difficulty said that when the injunction reached Albany, it was vacated by one of the judges there, and that the Directors were allowed to meet in peace. It became pretty certain late in the afternoon that the meeting had taken place, and the street began to think Central was a purchase. It was in this buoyant period it touched the highest figure of the reaction. But a new set of rumors attacked it again. They were to the effect that Central was to be put in at 180 and Hudson River at the same figure, the former being allowed a cash dividend of eight per cent. As many brokers were unable to borrow money at three o'clock, there was a pressure to sell the stock, which unfavorable circumstance occasioned the last and final decline of the day. The course of the rest of the market was hardly as sympathetic with the decline in the Vanderbilt stocks until later in the day, when they yielded to the stringency in the money market and to the general depression which was at last the result of the great decline in the special stocks referred to. Hudson River at its lowest touched 164 and Harlem 140. The lowest point of the day for the other railways was reached on the street after the adjournment of the Long Room, the excited crowd swaying in a mass before the doors of the Stock Exchange until near nightfall. The figures thus attained are shown in the list of street quotations further on, and are as near correct as it was possible to obtain them in the vibratory character of prices.

"The scene in the Stock Exchange had its counterpart in the Gold Room, where the 'bears,' emboldened by their success in the railways, essayed a sharp attack. This was so sudden the 'bulls' were taken unawares and the price fell to 137½. The latter, however, instantly rallied and returned the assault, putting the price up an eighth per cent. at a time, and allowing but few reactions until they looked down on their assailants from the crowning point of 141¾. The 'bears' became frightened, and large numbers cowered, their fears being heightened by reports that war with Spain was imminent, as General Sickles had demanded his papers. Yet cash gold was heavy in transactions for the Clearing House, and the 'bulls' paid from seven per cent. gold, to one-eighth to have their balances carried. The strategy of the policy which the gold clique have been pursuing in keeping the interest rate in the carrying column instead of on the borrowing side was of the shrewdest kind, and is only commensurate with the skill of the whole movement. They have shown that the 'bears' are at their mercy and will be until gold comes this way from Europe. Several consignments are now on shipboard, and hence many inferred that the 'bulls' were giving the market a last squeeze preparatory to gracefully evacuating and adopting the bear tactics. Whether they have reached the point to drop from remains to be seen; but the more confident of the bears predict that the culmination of the price is near at hand.

"In essaying the movement against stocks and gold the 'bears' rendered money exceedingly active. There was a panic-like inquiring for funds long after bank hours, and the most extravagant rates were paid for 'turning' stocks, which is the expedient for avoiding the charge of usury, and shows that Wall street can always get around the law when so disposed. In the ordinary stocks this difference between 'cash' purchases and 'regular' sales was an eighth to a quarter per cent., but as high as one per cent. was said to have been allowed in the case of Central and the other high-priced shares. The commercial paper market was stagnant, as might be expected in such a time. Foreign exchange was utterly demoralized, and notes do not bear quotation this evening. Government securities stood the storm bravely, but yielded between a half to three-quarters per cent., the '67s at one time touching 118½. When given as collaterals money was had upon them by the leading Government houses at seven per cent., but the street paid gold interest. The changes in Southern securities were not very important, but they gave way to the sweeping force of the demand current, particularly for the more speculative bonds."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.—The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels in lots at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·37½ ℘ barrel.

The Wheat market is without improvement, and prices are irregular; sales of 3000 bushels red at $1·46 for common up to $1·52, and 800 bushels choice Delaware at $1·54. Rye is quiet at $1·15 ℘ bushel for Western. Corn is in limited request, but prices are well sustained, owing to the light receipts and stocks; sales 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·16@1·20, and Western mixed at $1·10@1·14. Oats are without change; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Western sold at 63@65c., chiefly at 64c.

Whisky is firmer, and 100 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·18 per gallon—now held higher.

—Brigham Young, it is said, has lost his family roll-call, and is terribly muddled about his children.

—One of Brigham Young's daughters tried to elope with a young Gentile, but was ruthlessly dragged home by a Mormon policemen.

—The Spanish Duke of Ossuna, though a rapid penman, has so many titles that it takes him fifteen minutes to write his name in full.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamships Ville de Paris, from Brest; Smidt, from Bremen; Cambria, from Glasgow; and Cimbria, from Hamburg.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamship France, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..........68 | 11 A. M... ......72 | 2 P. M...........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpin, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Swed. barque Hermelin, Nissen, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. barque Rosina Bruno, Paturzo, 59 days from Girgenti, with brimstone to Cunningham & Son—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Proteus, Drisko, 8 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, 5 days from Boston.
Schr F. Spofford, Stern 7 days from Boston, with salt to Bumm & Son.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, 7 days from Provincetown, with fish to C. S. Crowell & Co.
Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, 6 days from Portland, with stone to Wm. Struthers.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, with machinery to Merrick & Sons.
Schr Royal Oak, Errickson, 2 days from Greensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr Judge Hopkinson, Fenton, from New Haven.
Schr O. F. Hawley, Bayles, from Brookhaven, N. Y.
Schr Veldren, Cavalier, from Salem.
Schr Ontara, Sprague, from Boston.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Boston.
Schr C. Kienzle, Struderman, from Boston.
Schr Olive, Reynolds, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Boston.
Schr Grey Eagle, Howes, from Providence.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Altavela, from Cardenas, and schr Vesta, from do.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22.—Passed up, barque Sir Colin Campbell, from Ivigtut, Greenland, and brig Alvarado, from Mormaschoe, Scotland, bound to Philadelphia, and 2 barques passed in, names unknown.

At the Delaware Breakwater:—Schrs D. W. Vaughan, from Cape Henry, Va., for New York; Joseph and Franklin, do.; R. F. Stockton, from York river, Va., for do.; C. W. Locke, from Philadelphia for Boston; W. S. Doughten, from do. for Edgartown; Abbie Ingall, from do. for Boston; Vraie, from do. for New London; Decatur Oakes, from do. for Gloucester, Mass.; J. Price, from do. for Boston; W. B. Darling, from Georgetown, D. C., for New York; War Eagle, from Philadelphia for Boston; and brig Nellie Ware, from do. for Bangor, Me.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Scandia, Thorbjomsen, hence, at Dantzic 5th instant.
Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, put into Greenock 9th inst., to stop a leak.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, hence, at Barbados 5th inst., and sailed 7th for St. Lucia.
Schrs Fawn, Baker; J. G. Babcock, Babcock; and C. H. Moller, Brown, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Hannah Little, of Philadelphia, which was driven ashore at Fairhaven in the gale of the 8th inst., has been gotten off by staging her with casks.
Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs, and Emma M. Fox, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Emancipation Celebration by the Colored People of Cincinnati—Murder of a United States Soldier—Mr. Peabody's Movements—The London "Times" and the Spanish-American Difficulty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Emancipation Anniversary—A Colored Orator.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Yesterday the colored people of Dayton and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Peter W. Clark (colored), of this city, delivered an address, saying, amongst other things, "I have within a few weeks had the good fortune to find myself in accord with the good old Democratic party, and to have uttered sentiments applauded by its organ." The above refers to newspaper comments on his Louisville speech, in which be said, "I find on reading over my speech, which has so pleased my Democratic friends, that I demanded equal education and equal ballot for the colored man, and for this I am admitted into full standing in the Democratic church."

FROM NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Gold Market—Operations of the Bulls and Bears.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The excitement in the gold market increases hourly. The opening price was 141⅝, but at 11 A. M. the market rushed up to 144, and has since ranged between 144 and 143. The Donau, for Bremen, took out one and a quarter millions in gold, and this, with the rumors relative to the Treasury action in the matter of the November interest, excited the market fearfully. One bear firm sold three millions at one time, while the bulls bought large amounts, managing to keep the market up. In stocks there was a rally, Central reaching 190. Money is tight at seven, gold, and ¼ is charged for carrying stocks.

An Insane Mother.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Halpine, while in a fit of insanity, chopped her son's head open with a hatchet, in Brooklyn, last evening, and attempted to kill one of her daughters. She was arrested and placed in confinement.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Murder by a Soldier.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 22.—On Saturday night, shortly after midnight, a difficulty occurred on Wide Water street, Norfolk, at the saloon of J. B. Weeks, between some soldiers and citizens, which resulted in the death of one of the soldiers, named Charles L. Smith, of Co. K, 17th U. S. Infantry. It appears that Smith was in liquor, and creating a disturbance, when Officer George Scuttalis, of the Norfolk police, attempted to quiet him. Failing in this, he endeavored to arrest him, but was assaulted by Smith, knocked down, and very roughly handled. Smith wrenched the policeman's club from him, and was going to strike the officer over the head with it, when Scuttalis drew his pistol and shot the soldier, killing him almost instantly. The officer was taken in custody by Constable Ashby, and placed in confinement until an examination could be had. Scuttalis stated that he shot the man in self-defense, as he feared the soldier would kill him. Smith is said to have been a desperate man while in liquor, and was known among his comrades as "Fighting Charlie." Scuttalis was taken to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed. Smith had severely bitten the lower lip and injured Scuttalis about the head. The Coroner's verdict was that Smith came to his death by a pistol fired by Officer Scuttalis, while in the discharge of his duty. Smith has been buried with military honors.

FROM THE STATE.

The Railroad Disaster at Athens.

ATHENS, Pa., Sept. 23.—The jury in the case of the death of Nelson W. Ackley, caused by the recent collision on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, deny that the officers of said company attempted to suppress the verdict, and state on the contrary that the officers rendered every assistance to a full and thorough investigation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Mr. Peabody Leaves for Philadelphia—Governor Bowie and the City Hall Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—George Peabody left for Philadelphia this morning.

Governor Bowie writes a letter fully exonerating himself from any complicity with the new City Hall Building Committee's affairs.

The steamer Liberty, from Havana, and other vessels have arrived here, and report heavy storms at sea.

FROM DELAWARE.

Working of a New Telegraph Line.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 23.—The telegraph line to this place is now in working order. The weather is cloudy, with a strong east wind. There are about twenty vessels inside the Breakwater.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dry Dock Opened.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23.—The Portland Dry Dock, at Cape Elizabeth, was opened yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

The Feeling Towards Spain.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The London *Times* newspaper changes its base of editorial argument, and apparently conviction, on the Cuban question. It now supports the cause of Spain against that looking to Cuban independence.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23—11 A. M.—The weather is stormy. Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for account. American securities flat. 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 81¾, and of 1867, 80⅝; 10-40s, 74. Railways lower. Erie, 24⅜; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12¾@12⅞d.; Orleans, 12⅞@12⅞d. The sales to-day will reach 7000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 30s.

LONDON, Sept. 23—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

—M. Lachevre, the senior mayor of France, who had ruled at Epreville for fifty years, has just died.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Why Children are Sent There—Its Organization and Discipline—Under Lock and Key—House of Correction Needed.

A few squares east of the slopes of the Park is located the House of Refuge. This ten-acre tract is bounded by Poplar, Parrish, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth streets, and although so close to the jaunting-grounds of our citizens, but few have been curious enough to venture inside of its grim stone walls. This institution performs a peculiar work in the community, strikingly supplementary to the other public structures around it. To the south lies the Northern Home for Friendless Children, to the west the Foster Home, and to the north Girard College. These are all homes for orphanless children, and aim to provide for destitute little ones the shelter, comforts, and refining culture that their natural guardians cannot furnish. To the southeast rise the Norman turrets of the Eastern Penitentiary, within whose massive walls are imprisoned hundreds of convicts under sentence for various crimes. The House of Refuge has something of the nature of each of these classes, and is the connecting link between them. Its purpose is to reform vicious children by removing them from bad associations, and although it is truly a home, yet bolts and bars are unpleasantly plentiful.

The inception of this institution was formed almost fifty years ago by a benevolent Quaker gentleman of this city, whose long life has been mainly devoted to unostentatious labors in our many charitable associations. As an official visitor of the old city prison in 1820, he saw with surprise and sorrow that young offenders incarcerated for childish follies or misdeeds, were living constantly with hardened criminals, and becoming contaminated with their vices. He resolved to effect a reformation of this evil, and establish a separate building for children whose detention was necessary for the good of themselves and the public. After many discouragements, the aid of the State was obtained, and over forty years ago the House of Refuge was first opened. The first inmate was admitted on the 8th day of December, 1828. More than eleven thousand young persons have since enjoyed its advantages. It could not be reasonably expected that all of them have been reclaimed, but it may be safely asserted, that by judicious and parental training a majority of them have been restored to society, prepared to sustain themselves by their industry, and by their good conduct to enjoy the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

The House of Refuge is not a *prison*, but a *home*; not a place of *punishment*, but a *school* for disobedient *children*, who are entering on a downward course, calculated, unless they be arrested in it, to lead them to ruin. It is a school where their physical, moral, and intellectual faculties are developed and invigorated, and where, by the constant care of their guardians, they are elevated, not only in their own opinion, but in that of their fellow-citizens. Here they are prepared to act well their part in this life, and, above all, are taught to fear God and to keep His commandments.

In large cities such reformatory schools are indispensable; for the temptations to which the young are constantly subjected are startling. Daily exposure upon the streets of our city, from morning until night, and frequently until late at night, of our youth, whether it be for business or pleasure, is one of the most prolific sources of juvenile delinquency. Here the seeds of vice are planted, and yield an abundant harvest in the utterance of wicked oaths, the commission of petty thefts, the exhibition of lewd conduct, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors. Such are the fruits of street education, and if the wretched scholars are not checked in their career, we find them developing into daring burglars, skilful pickpockets, habitual drunkards, public prostitutes—scourges and pests to society. Such as have taken their first lessons in such a school become pupils for the House of Refuge.

The discipline of this reformatory school is well planned and conscientiously administered. The classification of waking hours makes a happy allotment to work, to study, and to play. The children are up and dressed by 5 A. M., and after family prayers spend two hours in the schoolrooms. Breakfast of coffee and bread comes at 7½, and then a half hour's play is allowed. At 8 o'clock the inmates go off to their respective workrooms and do their stated tasks, at which we shall see them presently. Dinner at noon of meat, soup, and bread, is followed by other tasks, and when these are finished the children may romp or read, as the mood takes them, until tea time at 5½. After their mush and molasses they spend two hours in study, attend family worship, and then are off to bed at 8 o'clock.

The training of the pupils is peculiarly adapted to fit them for honestly supporting themselves after their release. Their education is necessarily limited to the plain English branches, but special pains are taken to form habits of industry. Employments are provided suitable to their years and capacities. From seven to eight hours a day are spent in the shops in brushmaking, boxmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and making furniture for umbrellas. Separate shops are provided in the white department for boys and for girls, while the same distinction is observed in the colored department. This distinction of four departments is observed throughout the House.

The larger portion of these unfortunates have been committed at the request of their parents or friends. The form of commitment specifies that the child is unmanageable (or a vagrant), and beyond the control of the complainant, and that its future welfare requires it to be placed under the care and guardianship of the managers. Before the child can become an inmate, this commitment must be considered by the committing magistrate, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Board of Managers, and be sanctioned by each successively. This formality, so necessary for the prevention of abuses, having been complied with, the child is examined by the superintendent, and its statements recorded for reference. It is then placed in class No. 10. Good behavior will lead to a promotion each month to a higher class. From No. 1 the promotion is made to Class of Honor, and from this the same good conduct secures a release or apprenticeship. The theory of the institution is that one year's commitment is sufficient to secure a release, and in practice this is often the case.

The district from which the House is supplied is equivalent to the jurisdiction of the Eastern Penitentiary, comprising the eastern half of the State. Two-thirds of its inmates, however, were furnished by this city. Last year the total expenses were $80,532; the city and the State equitably appropriated $51,000, and the labor amounted in cash to $27,471. An annual fund of $96 is provided by invested funds to furnish rewards to meritorious children. These inmates are not deprived of holiday times; for the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas are jollily observed.

The officers of the House have uniformly been citizens of character and influence. John Sergeant was the first President; then followed Alexander Henry, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas Earp, and James J. Barclay. Mr. Barclay was made the first Secretary, and performed the duties of that office for eighteen years, only resigning to accept the appointment of Vice-President. Two years since Mr. Barclay became President on the death of Mr. Earp. Thus for forty years

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the modest founder of this institution has labored in season and out of season, and without pay, to foster its interests. Under his paternal care every effort is made to reform the wayward children and youths by the power of love. Corporeal punishments are discarded unless the offenses be gross and repeated, and the discipline is administered in the shape of reprimands, suspensions from class, and degradation to a lower moral standing. Thus all have learned to respect and love Mr. Barclay, and it is an affecting sight to see the little lads cluster about him, looking confidently for the smile and word of praise, and tender touch that always come for good conduct.

For sixteen years the House has had the benefit of Mr. Jesse J. McKeever's conscientious services as Superintendent of the White Department. His duties have been multiform, and ofttimes perplexing, but they have ever been discharged with credit to himself and with advantage to the institution with which he has so closely identified himself.

"Under Lock and Key."

Visitors are allowed to inspect the House of Refuge, or to visit their relatives there, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and the privilege was used by us to give our readers an insight into the lives of the boys and girls confined there.

The buildings are spacious, well constructed, and fire-proof. Special attention has been given to ventilation, and the various buildings look out upon spacious courts. From the porter's lodge the visitor passes through one of the larger of these court-yards, and sees with astonished eyes how picturesque blank brick walls can be made. On either side tower up some fifty feet of walls, which are thickly overgrown with green ivy and moss. Shrubbery, evergreens, and the broad-spreading trees of lighter foliage that seem to love to overhang homesteads give an air of comfort; and altogether the conviction comes that the lads of the House of Refuge certainly have one of the finest looking play-grounds in the country.

A walk through vaulted halls brings one to the reception-room, that contains a half-dozen portraits of gentlemen worthy of more than a passing glance. One of these, showing the old-time ruffles, frills, and powdered bag wig, is of Frederick Khone, German born, but so strongly influenced by the claims of his adopted country as to give $100,000 to this institution. Near by is John Wright, a benevolent Englishman, who bequeathed $8000. In near companionship, like as they stood shoulder to shoulder in the Board for years, are George W. Fobes and Isaac Collins, formerly Treasurers, Thomas Earp, who was seventeen years Treasurer, seven years Vice-President, and thirteen years President, and James J. Barclay, President, whose life we trust may be long spared that he may carry on his labor of love.

The workshops of the boys are in the upper stories of their buildings. Upon the broad window sills at each landing of the stairs are seen buckets of water, ready for use whenever necessary; they have been useful heretofore in putting out fires that young rascals have made, and as human nature averages in some children, may be again. It is a pleasant sight to look upon the youngsters deftly at work, eager to be through their tasks that they may be off to the play-grounds. In one room the boys are making scrubbing and blacking brushes, and it is surprising to see the speed with which the tufts of hair are fastened in their places. Again, we find them pegging away at shoes, working as if for dear life, and turning out very good work. Adjoining is a lot making match-boxes, which they mould and paste together with wonderful expertness. One little fellow, the prince of the bee-hive, turns out twenty-five gross a day. In all these departments the lads work for men who have contracted to pay a certain price for each one, ranging from twenty to twenty-five cents per day. Care is taken that their tasks are not excessive, and they unquestionably thrive under the plan.

Unlocking the many bolts of a heavy door, we pass into the girls' department, which, it is needless to say, is as securely shut out from the boys' as if it were on the other side of the Schuylkill. Here we catch a momentary sight of a few scampering maids, barefooted, and dressed in plain brown calico frocks. In the school-room a small class of shame-faced girls join in singing a patriotic song and a hymn; but, although it has been our lot as a reporter to have seen all sorts of scenes, yet we are most glad to be rid of this entertainment. It is a sad sight to see modest-looking girls, some of them well-nigh the age of womanhood, away from the sanctities of home life, and sadly conscious of the bitter fruits of their own indiscretions.

The workrooms lie close by, and amid the clatter of many sewing machines are found the workers. In the shoe shops expert fingers are manipulating the upper leathers and fitting them to be soled in the boys' department. It is a pleasure to notice the healthful look of the girls, and their modest deportment. Though the feet may be bare, yet they are quietly hidden beneath the gown; and when a glance is caught of a rambling eye, the look is as maidenlike as that of their more fortunate sisters, and the long lashes as coyly droop over. In this department, as in the others, the inmates are divided into classes A and B, the former comprising those under fifteen, the latter those over. A separate class is also made of those who have sinned more deeply, and great care is taken that they may not contaminate the purer girls. The dormitories of the girls give some pretty sights. They are built so as to be fire-proof, and iron doors secure them from danger from the adjoining rooms. A wide hall divides these little bedrooms into two rows, and there are three stories of them. They are eight feet long, about as high, and six feet wide, having each a window, and a ventilator at the ceiling and near the floor. The attraction lies in the decorations of prints, fashion plates, and scissor clippings, hung upon the walls and strewn about over the chair, and here the innate passion of the feminine heart for some kind of finery finds vent.

After a ramble through well-ordered dispensaries for sick folks—their only fault being the fact of their location directly under the roof, and their oppressive warmth during day time—we were back again in the boys' department. Here our own detention by locked doors led to a talk with several lads, one of whom had been in the House for three years.

Being asked how he liked the place, he said, with a deep breath, very much like a big sigh, "Ah, sir, it's not good to be under lock and key." That little comment is a much better index of the complex feelings that a stranger has in such a ramble than any prolix description could give. All that we spoke to acknowledged their kind treatment and the good influences about them, and almost all were hearty looking, but yet they were as anxious to be in the world outside as the bird that beats its wings against the iron bars of its cage.

At 5 o'clock the boys were ready, in single file, to march into the supper-room. As our party passed down the line, we were greeted with cries of "No. 10," "No. 1," "Class of Honor," "No. 3," and so on past the several hundred lads. They evidently took pride in holding a high number, and the good of thus governing by moral power was apparent. Some had been in several years, and they were honest enough to tell they had been detained for fighting, running away, or like misdemeanor.

A Needed Reform.

The House of Refuge now contains in the white department 344 boys and 103 girls; in the colored department, 80 boys and 35 girls. A great and growing evil is the commitment here of older lads and girls, who should be sent to a House of Correction. The design of this institution was to reform children of tender years. As it is at present overcrowded, it is a positive inhumanity to try to save boys and girls as old as nineteen at the risk of the injury of the rest. One of these offenders can do more evil in one month than a teacher can eradicate in three. For years the Grand Jury, the District Attorney, the Judges, the prison-keepers, and the press have been urging the absolute necessity of the erection of a House of Correction, and although Councils have lately paid some little attention to the subject, yet the undignified squabbling among the members in regard to its location has so far defeated it.

The design of this institution has also been to apprentice their inmates to good masters. The average age of the boys indentured is fourteen, and they serve until twenty-one; the girls committed under sixteen become free at eighteen. The commitment of offenders as old as sixteen renders it very difficult to place them among the farmers to whom they are principally bound.

In corroboration of these statements, we present extracts from previous reports of the Managers:—

First Report.—"Experience has already satisfied all those who have been engaged in the cares of the establishment, of the importance of commencing the work of reformation and instruction at an early age."

Second Report.—"It cannot be too often repeated, that the younger the children are who are sent to the House of Refuge, the more likely will they be to receive the full advantage of its discipline. Boys who have approached to manhood in vicious habits, cannot be expected to unlearn the lessons that have been taught them, and to substitute new principles in their room."

Third Report.—"In almost every instance where the system has been permitted to exercise its influence fairly, it has realized the sanguine expectations of its friends. If at any time, or on any occasion, disappointment has been felt, it has been owing to the absence of a complete opportunity to bring into exercise the principles which enter into the constitution of the House of Refuge. If, for example, the subjects intended for reform have been permitted to run a career so long that habits of vice have become mature, it rarely happens that discipline can reform them. Such are the persons, who, instead of being withdrawn in childhood from vicious intercourse, are left to indulge in it until their minds and bodies have attained the growth and approached the age of manhood, before they are submitted to a course of instruction and restraint. For such the task of reform is almost hopeless."

Fourth Report.—"Each succeeding year confirms our conviction of the advantages to be derived from admission to the House of Refuge at an early age; and shows the difficulty of effecting reform among those who are further advanced. We cannot too often repeat that the institution is designed for the young. In proportion to the tenderness of years is the hope of reformation."

Fifth Report.—"The Managers think that none should be sent to the Refuge who have attained an age and growth which forbid the hope of bringing them beneficially under the influence of its discipline. They injure the younger inmates, and disturb materially the order of the establishment."

Twelfth Report.—"Experience confirms the opinion heretofore expressed, of the great importance of having children sent to the institution before habits of vice are confirmed. At an early age, evil propensities, by careful training, may, in most instances, under Divine Providence, be eradicated, and virtuous dispositions implanted and cultivated, and habits of regularity and industry fixed. But where there has been a long continuance of depravity, and the period during which the discipline of the House can be exerted is short, the hope of reformation is greatly diminished."

Twenty-ninth Report.—"We would remind those magistrates who are empowered to commit to the House of Refuge that it is not a prison but a school; that punishment is not named in our charter, and forms no part of our plan of reformation, but is an asylum for the wayward and disobedient child. Those, therefore, who have been long in the commission of crime, and have approached manhood, are not suitable subjects."

Thirtieth Report.—"In the Acts of Assembly establishing the Philadelphia House of Refuge; in the regulations adopted by the Managers thereof; in the numerous addresses and reports that have been made in reference to its objects and condition; in the decisions of Courts, presentments of Grand Juries, and published statements of its design and advantages, the leading and principal object has been proclaimed to be instruction, not punishment, restraint from evil associates, and not confinement, an asylum for friendless and unfortunate children, and not a prison for young culprits."

Thirty-fourth Report.—"The Board have repeatedly stated that the House of Refuge is not a place of punishment, but a school for the erring child, where, under judicious training, principles of rectitude and habits of industry may be permanently implanted, and he may be prepared for a life of respectability, usefulness, and happiness. After he shall have been reformed by his residence in the House, it is contemplated by the Act of Incorporation that he should be placed out as an apprentice to learn some useful trade or employment; and it must have been intended that the usual term of apprenticeship should be allowed the child to enable him to acquire a proper knowledge of the business by which he is to gain his livelihood. Those, therefore, who have long been in the commission of crime, or are approaching manhood, are, in the opinion of the board, not suitable subjects. Indeed, as a general rule, those over the age of sixteen are not desirable inmates. Notwithstanding these earnest appeals, persons are sometimes sent to the Refuge who are not proper subjects, and for whom this asylum was never intended."

Thirty-fifth Report.—"As the Refuge is not a place of punishment, but a manual-labor school, in which children are to be educated and prepared for lives of usefulness and respectability, it would seem self-evident that those who have perpetrated high crimes, or are approaching manhood, are not suitable subjects for the discipline of the House. In addition to the evil influence they exert over the other inmates, they cannot be indentured. The Board respectfully ask the attention of the Judges to these considerations ere they send inmates to the Refuge."

Thirty-eighth Report.—"While the Board have the liveliest satisfaction in stating that most of the judges have cordially co-operated with them, they regret to say that there are a few exceptions, and that some inmates have been sent who were entirely unsuitable—persons who, if they had not reached manhood, had very nearly attained it, and whose habits, from a long career of vice, had become fixed. For such persons there was no *reasonable* hope of reformation."

Forty-first Report (1869).—"With reference to our present population, we are crowded in the school-rooms, in the dining-room, in the yards, and in the dormitories, where we are obliged to put a large number of the smaller children two in a bed—a practice, with this class of children, that can only be justified by the necessities of the case. This crowded condition is a serious interference with the health, morals, and intellectual improvement of the children, and this is more especially the case during the colder season of the year, when they are more confined within doors. Ophthalmia and skin diseases, when once introduced into an institution, will always exist amongst so large a number confined within a too limited space."

A House of Correction must be had in this city, and its speedy erection would be a vast saving to the community of morals and money.

—A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding-sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

Incidentals.

—Very little work is being done at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the present time.

—Parker Pillsbury is visiting Charleston, S. C. It is his first visit. He might not have been cordially welcomed there a few years ago.

—Bangor, Me., will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its settlement on the 30th inst. An address will be read by Hon. John E. Godfrey, and a poem by Rev. Charles Carroll Everett.

—Friends of the Luzerne (Pa.) Asylum for the care of disabled miners and their families, ask the Avondale Committee to make an appropriation of $50,000 from the funds sent them to endow it.

—Mr. George Peabody is visiting Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at his residence about three miles from Baltimore. His health improved during his stay in Massachusetts.

—Senator Sherman opposes the repeal of the Income tax, regarding it as the fairest tax that can be levied. It is said that in a recent speech he expressed the hope soon to see all our internal taxes repealed, except the tax on whisky, tobacco, and incomes.

—A family which was residing in Lynn., Mass., at last accounts, has, during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife has become the mother of eleven children.

—Mr. George S. Bennett, a native of Auburn, and for twenty-seven years local editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, died on Saturday, aged 65. He was private Secretary of Gen. W. H. Harrison, when the latter was a candidate for the Presidency, and was the pioneer local editor on the Cincinnati press.

—The Utica *Herald* says that until the Republican organizations in the city of New York combine to fight the common foe, the party of the State must remit them to tutelage and discipline, and convince them that the claims of Metropolitan factions must be subordinated to those of the Republican party.

—It seems to be thought by Pennsylvania Democrats that all the Republicans ought to vote the Democratic ticket, merely because the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, whose opportunities for obtaining an education in early life was not great, sometimes makes a mistake in spelling.

—Rev. S. M. Freeland, of Detroit, preached a sermon on Sunday in favor of the restoration of capital punishment in Michigan. He declared that the reformation of the criminal is of no consequence in the eye of the law; that the law is an avenger, a scourge, a terror to evil-doers, seeking justice and not reformation.

—Rev. Barnes Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, says that it was the falling off of income and its discouraging effects that induced Mr. Peabody to increase his gift to the South. He adds that that portion of their plan which secures the vigorous cooperation of the Southern people brought him to this decision.

—The committee to investigate the charges made by Senator Sprague in reference to the disposition made of the Agricultural College lands granted to Brown University, met in Providence on Monday, but when they learned that the notification sent to Mr. Sprague's office had not been forwarded to him, they adjourned to a future day.

—The recent encampment of Massachusetts militia, near Springfield, was productive of more disorder than is gratifying to those citizens who cherish a pardonable State pride. The Boston *Advertiser* says that license took the place of discipline, drill became a farce, and the money of the State was squandered in a gigantic and disgraceful frolic.

—That Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* is rash enough to say, will make a wise and judicious selection for United States Senator, regardless of any outside pressure, is very naturally expected "by those who have in his judgment unlimited confidence." That correspondent is certainly on the safe side.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Professor Cyrus Northrop has written a formal letter declining the position of President of the Alabama State University, and it asks the Board of Regents to elect at once a President and Faculty that will give satisfaction to the people in Alabama who have sons to educate, and not merely gratify a few whimsical radicals.

—The Democratic papers in Georgia are loudly condemning Governor Bullock for commuting the sentence of Henrietta Greer, the black woman who killed a little white girl for three dollars and twenty cents, to imprisonment for life. The Macon *Journal* says that since her incarceration she has learned to read and write extremely well, that she can repeat the whole of the Church catechism *verbatim*, and is fully acquainted with the Nicene Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, and can explain them all clearly and intelligibly. The *Journal* wants her executed at once.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1328, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY Northwest corner of ELEVENTH and SPRUCE Streets, 100 feet on Eleventh street by 144 feet on Spruce street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
9 22 2t No. 717 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

THE BOSTON

AND

Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

Having more room in their new building now going up than they wish to occupy,

WILL LET

A Portion of the Same, with Power.

The building is 56 by 82 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on

Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,

Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply

No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 21 6t ROOM 12.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM the 1st of October, the house and furniture, No. 250 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Apply to WILLIAM DUANE,
9 21 3t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of musquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24§

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

FRIDAY, September 24,
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Rea.
MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—R. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
W. J. P. WHITE,
S. F. GWINNER,
Secretaries. 9 18

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

will be addressed by

JAMES M. SCOVEL

AND

CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

at the following places:—

WILLIAMSTOWN,
THURSDAY, September 23, 8 P. M.
MOUNT EPHRAIM,
FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.
MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,
SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.
CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M.
WATERFORD,
9 21 9t FRIDAY, October 1.
SATURDAY, October 2,
AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
9 21 10t Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT K. MILLER. 9 22 12t*

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M 7 23tf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
Francis N. Buck,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

9 14 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4165, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 ths26t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contracto and Carpenters. All orders filled wi and work guaranteed.

ROBER

7 3 stuth6m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the citizens residing in the northwestern part of the city, with reference to the scanty supply of water, Mr. Hancock, chairman of the special committee appointed at the last meeting, submitted a verbal report, in which he stated that the committee, in accordance with the resolution passed at a recent meeting, had waited upon Chief Engineer Graeff, with whom they spent some time, setting forth the grievances of the citizens residing within the above wards. They had represented the matter to him as it really existed. He informed them that on Saturday last, the new engine built at the Spring Garden works was, for the first time, put in operation. It had proved itself capable of forcing about 4000 gallons per minute into the reservoir. This he considered would be ample for the present, and he intended to keep a quantity of water in that reservoir sufficient to supply all the demands. He deemed it actually necessary that a new reservoir should be constructed at Strawberry Mansion, and if Councils would only give him the money ($500,000), he would start immediately to erect the basin.

—Yesterday, Magdalene Ohlhauser, forty-eight years old, residing in New Market street, was run over at Fourth and Arch streets, and had an arm fractured. Edward Barlow, thirteen years old, residing in Bodine street, received a severe injury of the foot by stepping on a broken bottle. The sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Yesterday morning John Smith, thirteen years old, fell into the gas tank at Ninth and Diamond streets, and was internally injured. He was taken to his residence, Mervine street, below Montgomery avenue. Levi Brice, eleven years old, fell from a tree yesterday afternoon at Green Lane School-house and broke an arm. Jennie McCormick, while passing Fourth and Libby streets yesterday afternoon, was severely injured by a carpenter's plane falling on her head from a third-story window.

—A meeting of the Lyle Monument Association was held last evening in the office of the Chief Engineer. It was reported that the base of the monument is now at the Old Oaks Cemetery ready to be set, and it was resolved to lay the corner-stone of the same, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 4th of October. A meeting to make the necessary arrangements therefor will be held meanwhile. It is intended to have a pretty large turnout of the firemen on that occasion.

—A meeting of the Produce Association of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on South Delaware avenue, A. B. Detwiler, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Harry Carr, read a report showing that two firms had been charged with doing business without a license since previous meeting, but after a careful investigation it was found that the charges were not sustained.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 140⅛.

—President Grant arrived at the White House at noon yesterday.

—Brevet-Major John E. Smith is the latest person named as the successor of Secretary Rawlins.

—The Executive Mansion is undergoing repairs, and has had a billiard room added for the President's use.

—Mr. Peabody yesterday donated $400,000 for the erection and maintenance of a gallery of paintings and sculpture at Baltimore.

—It is reported that General Dodge will not be appointed Secretary of War. Instead, he will go to China to build railroads for the Celestials.

—On Tuesday afternoon, William Moody, a farmer, of Madison, Indiana, killed his wife, burned his house and outbuildings, and shot himself dead with a gun.

—The text of General Sickles' note to the Spanish Government is known to members of the Cabinet, and it is alleged that there was nothing in it calculated to give offense to Spain.

—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at Worcester yesterday, Senator Sumner presiding. The entire State ticket was renominated, with the exception of State Auditor.

—An ex-policeman of Jersey City, Daniel McNamara, cut his wife's throat on Tuesday night, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. They resided in Jersey City. The wife will die.

—The house of Mr. Hamilton, at Yarmouth, N. B., was struck by lightning a few days ago and set on fire. The fluid killed Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton instantly, and a bed-ridden daughter perished in the flames.

—To accommodate the public, arrangements are being made by the Comptroller of the Currency to issue small notes in exchange for larger ones as soon as the latter are sent by banks to the Treasury Department.

—The skeletons of a woman and child were found near Lock Tunnel, St. Johns, N. B., lately. A man named Kane has been arrested in connection with the discovery, on suspicion of having committed murder on his wife and child.

—The Pastimes of Richmond, Va., yesterday played a game of base ball with the Pastimes of Baltimore, at the latter city. The gate money is to form the nucleus of a fund to be used in reburying the Confederate dead now lying in the fields about Richmond.

—The crew of the British ship Alexandria mutinied on Tuesday night, as the ship was sailing out of Boston for Liverpool. Captain Brown and Alexander Wilson, mate, were severely stabbed by John Kelly, one of the crew. The ringleaders have been taken to Boston for trial.

Foreign Affairs.

—The *Journal des Debats* speaks of the religious situation as fraught with serious consequences.

—General Prim is again in Madrid, and has urged the Cabinet to send more troops to Cuba.

—It is said that Serrano and Prim are trying to fire the Spanish heart and settle internal troubles by getting up a foreign war.

—At the reception of General Pierrad at Tarragona, by the Republicans, a row occurred and the secretary of the Governor was killed.

—European journals treat Pere Hyacinthe's secession from the Roman Catholic faith as a sign of an impending commotion in the Church.

—The Peace Congress in session at Susarre was addressed by Victor Hugo, on Tuesday. M. Hugo says Europe will eventually become a Federal Republic like the United States.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Explanation of the Excitement in the Mother Country

is, that Prim and Serrano are desirous of consolidating their own power and healing internal dissensions in the mother country, by arousing the people in favor of a foreign war, in hopes they will be aided by the leading European powers. The warlike attitude of the Spaniards creates no uneasiness here in official circles, as it is not considered that General Sickles, thus far, has given any cause for war. In fact, from the latest information in the possession of our Government, General Sickles' course is approved, and it is not credited that he has exceeded his official instructions in any way because he could not fail to see that such policy would react injuriously upon himself. He is regarded as one of the most prudent and cautious of our diplomats abroad.

Strength of the Spanish Navy.

In view of the importance pertaining to Spanish affairs at the present time, the following official report of the strength and armament of the Spanish navy will be interesting:—It consists at present of seven iron-clad frigates, mounting 197 guns; two iron-clad corvettes, 36 guns; ten wooden screw frigates, 421 guns; several of these vessels are worthless; three side-wheel frigates, 48 guns; eleven small side-wheel steamers, 56 guns; four sloops and brigs, 64 guns; twenty-six small screw schooners, 68 guns; ten side-wheel schooners, 18 guns; ten steam transports, five sailing transports, eighteen screw gun-boats, on custom-house duty, along the coast, carrying one gun each. The iron-clad frigates are plated with three and four inches only, and not one of them would stand our fifteen-inch guns an hour. The Victoria, built in England, is the most formidable, being a fast sailer and in good condition, but the others are generally poor affairs, and incapable of doing much execution.—*Washington Correspondence of the Inquirer.*

The President's Conference with the Secretary of State.

After the return of President Grant yesterday morning to Washington, and particularly as he spent several hours with Secretary Fish at the State Department, much anxiety was expressed to ascertain the character of the conference, the supposition being that it had reference to our relations with Spain. This is probable, but there is no authority for the positive assertion. It is certain, however, that no action was taken in the premises.

It is already known that some time ago Minister Sickles was instructed to offer the United States Government as a mediator between Spain and Cuba, representations having been made to it by respectable parties who had visited Spain and obtained interviews with prominent personages, that its friendly offices would meet with favor. Such offers not being uncommon in our own history and that of other nations. Minister Sickles approached the Spanish Government upon the subject, and had the desired interview. Contrary to European telegrams, there is no reason for supposing that the Spanish Government took offense, or has sought to involve other governments in its action.

The Spanish Government, after maturely considering the proffered mediation, has thanked the United States Government for its friendly disposition, but is not willing to agree to our accommodation between Spain and Cuba on the terms proposed. The end of the matter simply is that the mediation is declined.

AN INDIAN FORAY.

Six Murders Committed on the Upper Missouri.

The Sioux City (Iowa) *Times*, of Sept. 15, has the following:—It is our unpleasant duty to again recount the sickening details of another Indian foray upon white men on the Upper Missouri, near Fort Buford, as related to us by an eye witness and a partial participant. It is the usual custom for Indian traders to give the heads of the different tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. Larpenter, whose trading-post is at Fort Buford, had given a feast to a large number of Indians. After their repast they went to the officers' quarters at Fort Buford, and amused the latter with a war-dance. Of course, every one in and about the fort was present to witness this novel and amusing performance, little dreaming that while they were standing as spectators to witness the war-dance of a lot of quasi-peaceable savages, their friends, only one and a half miles from the Fort, were being murdered. It appears that four wood-choppers, named Peter S. Dugan, whose parents reside in Butler county, Pa.; James H. McLain, from some part of Illinois; J. Unroldie, an Italian; and an old plainsmen named Adam Jones, went out in the morning to cut wood about one mile and a half from the Fort. About noon, and before the wood-choppers were able to give the alarm, they were surrounded by about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to the Honca Papa tribe. The Indians immediately commenced an attack on the small body of white men. The latter, being well armed, fought back with heroism. For one hour the unequal contest raged, at the end of which time the four white men were killed, but not before they had killed ten and dangerously wounded thirteen more of their enemies. After the Indians had killed the four white men, they proceeded to take their scalps. Previous to this time, Mr. J. W. Cooper, hearing shots, and suspecting that everything was not right, got on his horse and rode in the direction from whence the sounds of the shooting proceeded. As he came in sight of the Indians they started for the Missouri river. Mr. C., learning the condition of affairs, returned immediately to the fort, and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens and soldiers went in pursuit, but before they reached the battle-ground the Indians had scalped the four white men, and were in the act of carrying off their own dead. The white men giving pursuit, the Indians made a bee-line for the Missouri river. They succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, and gaining protection from the underbrush on its bank, before their white pursuers came within rifle range. Ten Indians were killed outright, and thirteen wounded. The latter made their escape. The bodies of the ten dead Indians were fastened to the horses of the soldiers and citizens and dragged to Fort Buford, where they were cut up and quartered. It would appear that the four white men fought until they were each one killed. When they were found they were clustered together, some of them having fired from fifty to seventy rounds of cartridge. Our informant states that a part of the same band of Indians, on the same day and about the same time, attacked a train belonging to Captain Payne. There were about thirty-five men in Captain Payne's party. He had one man wounded, and one horse stolen. Old Indian traders express fears of a general Indian outbreak. They say that the Indians never showed as much hostility as they do at the present time and everything indicates an Indian war.

Foreign Items.

—It is not believers alone who are intolerant. Free-thinkers can be bigoted in their own way, and there is just reported from Paris a very pretty little story in illustration of this. A free-thinker died, and was buried the other day. At the grave a friend of the family stood forward and pronounced a few kindly words over his remains. This created great disgust and excitement among the fraternity of free-thinkers to whom the departed belonged. "It is too bad," they said, "that a man like that should be allowed to speak at the grave of such a man." "Good heavens! what has he done? what's wrong?" "What has he done!" replied the free-thinkers; "why, he has been married in a church."

—The *Goloss* of St. Petersburg has a significant article in its impression of the 26th of August on the visit of Prince Charles of Roumania to the Czar in the Crimea. It says that this visit has "undoubtedly a political character," as the Danubian Principalities must naturally gravitate to Russia; and "in the event of a possible conflict between the European powers about the Eastern question, the banks of the Danube would necessarily become the theatre of war." "The Roumanian people," it proceeds, "which is orthodox like ourselves, knows instinctively how to distinguish its friends from its enemies; it expects its regeneration, not from French Jesuits or Prussian Junkers, but from orthodox Russia, under whose rule a portion of the Roumanian nation has found peace and prosperity." As to the reported project of marrying Prince Charles to a Russian Grand Duchess, the *Goloss* expresses a wish that it may be successful, as "such a union would be more suitable than one with some small German Princess. The Danubian Principalities are on the eve of obtaining complete independence, while the States of these small German sovereigns will soon be mere provinces of Prussia."

—Admiral Persano, who since the condemnation by the Italian Senate of his conduct in the battle of Lissa has been living in retirement in his villa near Turin, has just published a very interesting collection of memoirs relating to the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolutions. The book contains several letters from Cavour, Garibaldi, and D'Azeglio, from which it clearly appears that Garibaldi was secretly encouraged, if not assisted, in his enterprise by the Italian Government. In a letter to Admiral Persano dated the 25th of February, 1860, Cavour expresses his satisfaction at the victory of Melazzo, which, he says, will "do not a little to convince Europe that the Italians are resolved, even at the price of their lives, to recover the independence and freedom of their country," and begs the Admiral to "express to General Garibaldi his liveliest and most sincere congratulations." "After so brilliant a victory," he continues, "I think Garibaldi might easily move to the mainland. It would be better if the Neapolitans themselves would effect, or at least originate, the work of regeneration; but if they cannot or will not stir, let Garibaldi do the work for them. The undertaking cannot stop half-way. The national flag having been raised in Sicily, it must be transferred to the kingdom and extend along the coast until it reaches the Queen of the Adriatic. Be prepared, then, dear Admiral, for you will probably place it with your own hands on the bastions of Malomocco and the towers of St. Mark." In another letter Cavour recommends the Admiral to be on his guard against trusting Garibaldi too much. "Remember," he says, "that the General lived for some years in America, and longer still in solitude. This has accustomed him to extreme caution, and has made him suspicious and distrustful. * * * * He wishes for the unity of Italy, * * * but I fear he intends to use very dangerous means for this end. * * * If he is reasonable, the Government must maintain friendly relations with him and support him. I will use every effort to get this done, and will without hesitation leave the Cabinet if such a step can facilitate a good understanding between Garibaldi and the Ministers; but this only on condition that he does nothing foolish."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·48	MOON RISES	7·36
SUN SETS	5·56	HIGH WATER	4·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN,
THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Sept. 11
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Sept. 11
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 11
Union	Southampton	New York	Sept. 14
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Donau	New York	Bremen	Sept. 23
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
India	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 25
Paraguay	New York	London	Sept. 25
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 25
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 23
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Sept. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 25
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 25
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Amelia, Thurlow, Newburyport, do.
Schr A. Terrill, Atwood, Newburyport, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, from Caibarien 9th inst., with molasses to Dallett & Son. Left barque Arthur Kinsman, for Boston, to sail in 3 days; brig James Welsh, for Baltimore or Philadelphia, to sail in 5 days.

Schr W. S Hilles, Burgess, from Boston, with ice to order.

Schr F. Spofford, Turner, from Boston, with salt to order.

Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, from Lynn.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, from Somerset.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hodge, from New York.

Schr H. G. Hand, Carson, from New Haven.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Rosina Bruno, from Girgenti.

WENT TO SEA.

Barque Josie Mildred, for Rotterdam; barquentine Peter, for Barbados; brigs Helen, for do.; M. E. Leighton, for Reptigny; and schr Navita, for St. John, N. B., went to sea 20th inst. A. M. Reported by Mr. John A. Marshall, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 23.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Thomas Arnold, with slate, for New York.
Martha McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Lycoming, with lumber to A. J. Piper.
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 22.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Minnie Repplier; Eldorado; Melissa; Estelle; N. W. Finch; A. J. Kirkpatrick; A. J. Borden; and M. Bartlett, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 23.—The barge G. C. Satterlee, with guano, leaves to-day for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Emily McNear, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship Dover, Stilphen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 9th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.

Barque Forsoget, Johnson, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 7th inst.

Barque Robert Porter, Eaton, hence for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro 21st ult., leaky, and remained 25th, repairing.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence, at Helvoet 6th inst.

Barque L. G. Bigelow, Corning, hence, at Antwerp 7th instant.

Barque Hannibal, Nieman, hence, at Barcelona 4th inst.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Salem 20th instant.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, hence, at Gibraltar 1st inst.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Crowell, hence for Boston, put into New York 21st inst., for a harbor.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, Staples, hence for Boston, at New Bedford 17th inst., and sailed again 19th.

Schr Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norolk 18th inst.

Schr Sophia Ann, Baker, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 19th inst.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, hence, at Fall River 18th instant.

Schr Almon Bacon, Crosby, hence, at Lynn 16th inst.

Schr J. J. Little, Little, hence, at Lynn 18th inst.

Schrs Glenwood, Dixon, and Harry Lee, Barrett, hence, at Lynn 20th inst.

Schrs James English, Barker, from Providence; Reading RR. No. 34, from Norwalk; Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, from Bridgeport; and C. & C. Brooks, from do., all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schrs A. Lincoln, Davis; Ida A. Jayne, Jane; and J. H. Wainwright, Abrahams, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schr Andrew Young, Townsend, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schr C. McLain, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst.

Schrs Kate Rich, Church, and Charlotte Fish, Williams, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The report that the Gedney's Channel Outer Buoy No. 2 was adrift from its moorings has been found to be erroneous.

All the buoys in the lower bay, New York, and channels leading thereto are in their proper positions.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
22§

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 23, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$31
To London	105	To London	41
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$28
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.............$140 | Second Cabin............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.............$145 | Second Cabin............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

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The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
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A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
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will be given in a style of excellence which will leave nothing to be desired, with a large and efficient Chorus, a grand Orchestra, and an unsurpassed array of talent.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.
Further particulars in Sunday papers. 9 23 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's popular play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
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Bulwer's beautiful play of
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Shiel's Romantic Play of
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POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Commencing with the two Great Scenes of
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Friday—Lydia Thompson's Benefit,
SINBAD AND THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Lydia Thompson in two pieces.
Saturday—Opening of dramatic season,
Bulwer's Comedy of MONEY.
Monday—Boucicault's "FORMOSA." 9 20 4t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Will be presented the first of a series of revivals, inaugurated with
THE MARBLE HEART; OR,
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Mademoiselle Marco.....................LAURA KEENE
Assisted by the new company.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 9 20 6t

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THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES.
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
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GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
THE KIRALFYS IN TWO BALLETS.
New Piece—THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES.
THE DELAVANTI BROS., DE ROSA AND BALLET.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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FASHIONABLE PLUSHES,
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SILK FACED POPLINS,
2 CASES EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MAGNIFICENT ROBES, [9 11 stuth 3m rp
6-4 CASHMERES FOR ROBES,
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TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE
HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1869. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of
HOSPITAL PROPERTY,
consisting of Bedding, Clothing, and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.:—
3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.
Also, Napkins, Cotton and Woollen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Saddlers' Silk, Linen Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.
All the above articles are new, and never have been used.
Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Twenty-five per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A. 9 23 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.
Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—
Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.
Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.
Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.
Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.
Per railroad line, from New York August 22, 1866—Twelve ¼ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.
Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.
Per barque "Jupiter," Bradherring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.
HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.
Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11·30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—
Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.
Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.
Per barque "H. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.
Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.
Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.
HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1869.

As a general rule, the party which triumphs in a Presidential contest is allowed to walk over the course in the succeeding year, and it only meets with serious and dangerous opposition at the Congressional and State elections which occur two years subsequent to each grand quadrennial struggle. After Polk's election in 1844, the Democracy triumphed in 1845, but in 1846 the gathering storm burst forth, and "Young Hickory" was speedily confronted by a hostile Congress. Taylor, elected in 1848, was not dangerously antagonized in 1849, but in 1850 the Democrats regained their wonted ascendancy in Congress. Pierce, elected in 1852 by the electoral vote of all but five States in the Union, witnessed no serious diminution of the strength of his party in 1853, but in 1854 the great Know-nothing and Free-soil tornado again destroyed Democratic dominance in the popular branch of Congress. Buchanan, elected in 1856, saw no cause for lamentation in the election returns of 1857, but in 1858 the anti-Lecompton movement unseated the Democratic Congressmen in their very strongest districts, and sent a working anti-Democratic majority to the House of Representatives. Lincoln, elected in 1860, was well sustained in 1861, but in 1862 a number of Republican districts were captured by the Democratic party, including the bulk of the old city of Philadelphia. Andrew Johnson's position was peculiar, but to a considerable extent it was affected by what seems to be a general law of American politics, for while he was well sustained in 1865, despite the rumors of his treachery, in 1866, when the Republicans became fully apprised of his designs, they sent to the capital the desperately hostile Congressmen who finally impeached him.

The application of this rule to the present year is that the Republicans should and will triumph in all the States in which they were successful in 1868, except in those where they defeat themselves by bad management, unpopular nominees, internal divisions, local issues, or other exceptional causes. Several Southern States have been lost already through the selfish and disgraceful discords of greedy and ambitious Republican politicians. The Wells-Walker fight in Virginia, and the Senter-Stokes quarrel in Tennessee, gave the Democracy a foothold in those Commonwealths which they could never have gained by their own inherent strength. The prohibition movement in Maine had the same disintegrating tendency, but as the people of that quarter were not yet ripe for a serious demonstration, it did not sensibly affect the completeness of the Republican triumph. A large percentage of the Democracy absented themselves from the polls. The excitements and inducements were not sufficient to draw out a full vote; and an inherent tendency to give a fair trial to a new administration made the Democratic masses slow to respond to the appeals of their leaders.

In the natural course of events, with equal good management and equally popular candidates on both sides, the Republicans would triumph in 1869 in all the States in which they obtained decisive majorities in 1868. If Packer succeeds in Pennsylvania, or Pendleton in Ohio, their success will be due to superior personal popularity or superior partisan management, and not to any decisive change of popular sentiment; for the moral force of the overwhelming Republican victory of 1868 should and will secure the re-election of Geary and Hayes, unless they fail to command considerably less than the legitimate strength of the party.

As in former times, the national administration will not be fairly placed on trial until 1870. Disappointed office-seekers and disaffected partisans cannot fully mature their plans of opposition until that time, nor can they strike a blow sufficiently telling to be worthy of a vigorous effort until a new Congress is to be elected. In that contest, however, all the smouldering fires of discontent will burst forth. The Democracy will be strengthened, directly or indirectly, by all the devices that baffled ambition can invent. Then, and not till then, General Grant must look well to his armor. If it has a weak joint, his personal and political foes will be sure to penetrate it. The army of politicians will then start on the war-path, and he can only shield himself against their damaging assaults by adopting and pursuing a policy so satisfactory to the bulk of the people that they will be ready to rally cheerfully and enthusiastically in his defense.

MORE ABOUT THE PARDONING POWER.

Our article of Tuesday on the abuse of the pardoning power has elicited several explanations and some additional information, to which we desire to call the attention of our readers, with a view of doing justice to all parties. We have been waited upon by the Hon. William D. Kelley and Hon. Charles O'Neill, both of whom assure us that the names quoted in our list of the pardon petitioners did not belong to them. Judge Kelley informs us that he has not signed a pardon petition for thirteen years, and that was when he was on the bench, and in a case the merits of which he was perfectly familiar with, and which fully justified a demand for executive clemency. The explanation of this is that the applicants for pardons are accustomed to obtain the signatures of obscure persons of the same names as prominent men, for the purpose of giving the weight of such names to the petition.

Mr. O'Neill informs us that he has never signed a pardon petition in his life, and that the Charles O'Neill who figures in the pardon record is the late Receiver of Taxes. We are very glad to do justice to these gentlemen, and also to oblige the writer of the following communication by publishing it:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1869.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Permit me to add several reasons, on file in the proper department at Harrisburg, but not given in your article, "The Pardoning Power," 21st instant, for the pardons of Nos. 13 (William Kraft) and 36 (James Reilly).

The case of Kraft was familiar to me in all its details, and presented the not unfrequent occurrence of an honest, upright man committing crime in a manner inexplicable to his friends and even to himself. The offense was undoubtedly his first, and his uniform good conduct during more than *eight years* of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary satisfied all acquainted with the case that he was a proper subject for Executive clemency; hence the pardon.

James Reilly enlisted in 1861 as a drummer boy in my regiment, and served faithfully until the close of the Rebellion. Discharged in 1865, not twenty years of age (at the time of his enlistment he was scarce sixteen), without a trade, and out of employment, he became the dupe of designing men, and having been made drunk, he was induced to enter a house through a window too small for the ingress of his larger confederates, and was there arrested as a burglar.

May not the gentlemen who, like myself, have signed petitions for pardons in the above cases, or in the other cases by you quoted, have been actuated by better motives than a desire *"to grind little axes, obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, etc.;"* and do you think it in all respects just to stigmatize all whose names you publish as *"pardon brokers?"*

Respectfully yours, LOUIS WAGNER.

We had no intention of stigmatizing all whose names appeared in the list of cases published on Tuesday as "pardon brokers," and no such meaning can be deduced from our language. We quoted the cases as they stood on the record, and gave the names as they appeared.

What we said was:—

> "We have here quoted but a small number of the pardons granted, but they will be sufficient to show the frivolous character of the reasons assigned, and the class of men upon whose application the Governor was induced to interfere. *Throughout the whole pardon list we find the names of well-known local and State politicians, each of whom has his little axe to grind, each one of whom expects to obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, and the polls by using his influence in matters of this kind, and the Governor is ready to oblige them because they may do him a good or evil turn, as he wins their favor or enmity.* We have here laid bare one of the secret wires by which the politics of the State are regulated; and the spectacle is edifying, if not altogether agreeable."

During the year 1868 Governor Geary granted one hundred and six pardons; and prominent among the names of the petitioners we find W. W. Watt, who figures nine times; Samuel Josephs, four times; James V. Stokes, six times; John G. Butler, five times; Thomas M. Marshal, eight times; James Subers, four times; William B. Mann, five times; David Foy, five times; E. W. Davis, four times; C. F. Kleckner, five times; and fully four-fifths of the applicants are local and State politicians. The names of well-known merchants and respectable business men are seen so rarely that we have a right to believe that the pardons granted upon their recommendation may have had some merit. It is very evident that the applicants for pardons were strongly convinced that these men had influence with the Governor, and it needs no argument to show that this influence was based upon a mutual spirit of accommodation between the Executive, the members of the Legislature, and other political wire-pullers. With regard to the cases mentioned by General Wagner, we know nothing about them, except that the reasons assigned in the Governor's report are frivolous and unsatisfactory.

One thing is certain: crimes of all kinds are alarmingly on the increase, and we demand, in the name of justice and for the security of society, that criminals shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law; that when men are convicted of great offenses, they shall not be turned loose again to prey upon the community; and to give encouragement to others to violate the law. We demand that pardons shall cease to be granted for such reasons as that "he is well intentioned;" that "he is repentant;" that "he is a monomaniac on the subject of horse stealing;" that "his reasons for committing such and such crimes are inexplicable;" that "he is respectably connected;" that "he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who desire his release," and others of like character that figure in the vast majority of the pardons granted. Governor Geary's own report, to go no further, shows that he has not used the pardoning power with discretion, or in a manner satisfactory to those who desire that a check shall be put upon the misdeeds of the criminals who infest the community and make life and property unsafe. An appeal from politicians, many of whose characters are no better than those of the jail-birds for whom they so persistently intercede, is generally sufficient to secure the liberation of men convicted of Manslaughter, Larceny, Riot, Arson, and other offenses.

Since the publication of our article of Tuesday, a case has been brought to our notice which will illustrate our argument against Governor Geary more forcibly than any we have yet quoted. The case is that of James Sanford and James Demot charged with "carrying concealed weapons," and admitted to bail in the town of York in 1866. They disappeared, and the persons who entered bail for them applied to have the forfeiture of their recognizances remitted. We are assured that there was no letter or recommendation from the District Attorney, Judge, or jurors, or any publication of the application, as required by the rules established by Governor Geary himself for the ostensible purpose of checking abuses in the granting of pardons. The following correspondence explains the nature of this case, and we commend it to the attention of our readers:—

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—A number of respectable citizens of York have made application to the Governor, asking that the forfeiture of the recognizances of Frederick Stallman and Jacob Koons, as sureties of James Sanford and James Demot, taken for their appearance at your Sessions in August last, be remitted.

The recognizances, being for one thousand dollars each, would seem greatly disproportioned to the offenses charged in the indictments, being simply "carrying a loaded pistol in the borough of York," especially as it does not appear that any other crime was committed by them.

It is also stated that proceedings have been instituted to recover these recognizances, and that unless remitted the collection will operate oppressively upon the sureties, who are worthy citizens.

Being unwilling to act in this matter without further information, the Governor has requested me to inquire of you whether any special reason exists why the forfeitures in these cases should not be remitted.

With much respect, I remain, very truly yours, etc., BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

John W. Bittenger, Esq., District Attorney, York, Pennsylvania.

YORK, Pa., Feb. 2, 1867.—Hon. B. H. Brewster—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of Jan. 31, relative to the recognizances of Fred. Stallman and Jacob Koons, in the cases of Sanford and Demot. In answer to your request that I should furnish any special reason why the forfeitures in these cases should not be remitted, I have to say that I have consulted with the Hon. J. R. Fisher, President Judge of this district, who received a similar letter from you, and we are both of the opinion that the applications to have the recognizances remitted are without merit, and that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Sanford and Demot, strangers in this community, were arrested on suspicion of being professional burglars, and in their possession was found the most complete and elegant set of burglar's tools ever imported into the county of York. These instruments, including even powder and fuse, are yet in the hands of the officers who made the arrest, and are securely deposited for safe keeping. Sanford and Demot were, in addition, each armed with splendid revolvers, which are also secured. They were committed to jail, but as no overt act of burglary was yet committed by them, so far as I could discover, the indictments were framed and true bills were found for feloniously carrying deadly weapons in the borough of York, under the Special Act. Several daring burglaries had, a short time before, been committed in York, and public sentiment ran high against any release of the prisoners. The court properly fixed the bail high, and it was hoped that these desperate men might be, at least for a short time, placed out of the way of doing harm. It was then that Messrs Stallman and Koons stepped in, and having fully secured themselves by receiving the respective amounts from the prisoners for which they entered into recognizance for them, in defiance of public sentiment, turned these two travelling burglars loose upon the community. And now having had their recognizance forfeited, they ask that the forfeiture be remitted and they retain the money deposited in their hands to secure them in their operations. I am thus particular in stating matters in detail because I am satisfied that when these facts are understood, neither yourself nor the Governor will permit the transfer of the money involved from the treasury of York county to the pockets of Messrs. Stallman and Koons, especially as at the time of conferring the favor they most likely received a consideration for their disinterested (?) friendship to these men, who did not even claim to be citizens of this Commonwealth.

I may state, in addition, that one of these men attempted to escape from prison here by breaking his cell, and that public sentiment is almost unanimous in a desire to have the recognizances sued out and collected.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that an amendment to the Penal code be passed, punishing as a felony the having in possession of burglarious tools, as also a section making it a felony to forge, utter or publish legal tender U. S. Notes, knowing them to be forged, etc. His Honor Judge Fisher requests me to state that as soon as court adjourns, in a few days, he will answer your letter to him.

Hoping you will pardon the length at which I have addressed you,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. BITTENGER,
District Attorney, York County.

We would remark in this connection that Mr. Bittenger, the District Attorney, is a rabid Democrat, and that, of course, he puts the matter in as favorable a light as possible for his own side of the case. The facts, however, appear to be well substantiated, and they have never been denied by Governor Geary or his advocates.

When suits were entered on the 19th of December, 1867, upon the recognizances, letters patent of Governor Geary were produced, and interposed to prevent the recovery of the amounts sued for. Stallman and Koons were both sworn, and it was developed in the evidence that Stallman received in hand one thousand dollars, but that Koons only received one hundred. Stallman and Koons both stated that the amounts received by them had been appropriated to their own uses. The jury, on the strength of the letters patent of the Governor, gave a verdict in favor of the defendants, and the bail of the criminals retained their money, while the criminals themselves remained at large to carry on their nefarious operations with impunity.

Governor Geary, at the commencement of his term of office, proposed to take a determined stand against the abuse of the pardoning power, and he established a series of seemingly stringent rules for the express purpose of checking abuses. The first of these rules is:—

> "No pardons will be granted until notice of the applications therefor shall have been given by publication once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had."

How often have any of our readers seen any such notices in the daily papers? If they appear at all, it is in some obscure sheets where it is certain that they will not be seen by any large number of persons; but the probabilities are that, in the majority of cases, they are not published at all. It is useless to argue that Governor Geary has pardoned a less number of criminals than his predecessors, for he is as much in fault if he pardons five for insufficient or improper reasons as if he pardoned five hundred. This whole pardoning system has grown to be a frightful abuse and a direct encouragement to criminals, and there is now demanded a radical and permanent reform. It has been shown that it is neither expedient nor safe to trust the pardoning power longer in the hands of the Executive, and although a pardon court might not prove to be immaculate, it would offer more assurances that the business would be done in a proper manner, and that the rings of pardon-brokers would be broken up and the professional politicians deprived of the influence they now wield in behalf of the worst offenders.

THE LAND TENURE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The disestablishment of the Irish Church, as was expected, has proved nothing more than a sop to the Cerberus of reform. The blundering obstinacy of the House of Lords, in refusing to ratify the will of the people on this subject, except under a very decided threat that they themselves would be the next object of attack unless they yielded, sufficiently demonstrated the power of the liberals, and stimulated them to attack other relics of barbarism that cling like barnacles to the English system of government. It was said at the time of the Irish Church agitation that the reform of the Irish land tenure system would be the next great question to be brought up, and that this would lead to an inquiry into the English system, and probably produce its overthrow, just as the disestablishment of the Irish Church is expected to be followed ere long by an attempt to produce a severance of Church and State in England. It is admitted on all sides that the laws relating to the tenure of lands in Ireland are an even more prolific source of discontent to a majority of the population than was the Irish Church. That was, to a great extent, a sentimental grievance—no less onerous on that account, however—but the other is a great and potent wrong, that has forced millions of the Irish people to leave their native land for America, conveying with them an undying hatred of England, and it has been the inspiring cause of all, or nearly all, the insurrections, murders, and other outrages that have disgraced both Ireland and England ever since the green isle has been a British province. That a readjustment of the Irish land tenures on a basis that will relieve the people who till the ground from the tyranny of irresponsible agents of absentee landlords will be shortly attempted, probably at the next session of Parliament, there can be no doubt; and the task will be found one attended with far more serious difficulties than the disestablishment of the Irish Church. That some measure of reform will be brought about before long we do not doubt; and with the wedge once entered, a thorough reorganization of the land tenure system will only be a question of time.

Of even more consequence than the discussion of this question with regard to Ireland, is the agitation which has commenced in England on the subject of land tenure reforms. The political leaders see this looming up in the not far distant future as a formidable antagonist to the whole time-honored English system. Journals that a few years ago would have scouted the idea of any change in the old feudal tenures, are now discussing the subject in a cautious and noncommittal manner that shows how great have been the influences secretly at work of late.

The law of primogeniture may almost be said to be the corner-stone of the English Constitution, and it is impossible to estimate truly at this time the consequences of its abrogation. The immediate effect might not be disturbing, but in the course of a generation or two it would change in the most radical manner the whole social and political system. Under this law the land of the kingdom has gradually been absorbed into a few hands, and the people are now inquiring more earnestly than ever before, whether they have no rights in the soil which are superior to any human laws. There is very little danger that any agrarian theories will be brought to bear on this question, but the signs of the times indicate that the law of primogeniture will follow in the wake of other abandoned abuses, and that every Englishman will be given an opportunity to become the sole owner of a portion of his native land. This is the kind of a reform that is needed, and the evils of the old feudal system have now grown to such a magnitude that they cannot be much longer endured. Organizations are being formed in various parts of the kingdom to agitate this question, and to press upon the Government the claims of the people, and the necessity for doing something for their relief.

The law of primogeniture will not be overthrown without a mighty struggle. The landed gentry are still the rulers of the country, and are likely to be for many years to come. Such a measure as this would touch their interests and their prejudices in the most vital point, and the opposition which they have made to every reform project would, in this case, be intensified with tenfold bitterness. The reform bill of last year, however, by enlarging the suffrage, gave the lower and middle classes a foothold of power which they will not fail to take advantage of to make further demands, and the impending struggle is one that, throughout all its phases of progress, will be watched with intense interest on this side of the Atlantic.

—The Queen Dowager of Bavaria has fallen in love with her footman.

—Syracuse Episcopalians have given Bishop Huntington a $22,500 house.

—The Orleans family have been consulting at Baden-Baden as to L. N.'s probable death.

—King William of Prussia lately gave ten thousand thalers to finish the Catholic church in Ems.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING,
FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS,
September 23, 1869.

ORDER No. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, September 24, 1869, at 6 P. M., sharp, to proceed to Germantown to participate in the grand Union Demonstration for Geary and the entire Republican ticket.

II. Tickets for the round trip 30 cents, to be had at the Hall during the day and evening of the 24th.

III. Equipments can be had at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, } Ass't Marshals.
CALEB B. KIMBER, } 9 23 2t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

A GOOD PURCHASE.—THE RIGHT, recipe, and full ownership of a staple proprietary article, quick and lively each spring in American markets and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale if negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousand dollars during the past five or six seasons. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while efficiency is very much enhanced. Any patent medicine man or other party desiring to secure a perfected preparation, its name decreed as exclusive trade mark by U. S. Court, with mercantile value made ready to one's hands, can add this article to other business not requiring entire attention, to good advantage. Inquire of U. L. PETTENGILL & S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., or W. R. WILBUR, No. 10 STATE Street, Boston. 9 21 3t 4p

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS

ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY

CHAMELEON SILKS,

Twenty-four Inches Wide. Price, $2.

FIFTY PIECES

BLACK SILKS,

Twenty-six Inches Wide. Prices, $1·87 and $2.

The above lots of SILKS, purchased for cash of the importer, at far less than their gold cost, will be offered at a small advance to our customers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 21 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

EDUCATE THE BOY LIBERALLY!

But if you want him to enjoy the blessings of a

LIBERAL EDUCATION,

Don't send him to school Looking Shabby!

The best premium
To give the lad,
To induce him
To study
His lessons
With commendable diligence, is

A Substantial School Suit

FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINAL SALE.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.

READ & CO.,
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
9 14 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

$6000, $1600 AND OTHER AMOUNTS to Loan on Mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 731 WALNUT Street.
9 23 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5rp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

GENERALITIES.

Poisoned by Eye-Water.

Coroner Keenan on Wednesday held an inquest at the Foundling Hospital, on Ward's Island, N. Y., over the remains of John Garretta, a child sixteen months old, whose death was the result of swallowing a quantity of eye-water. The deceased was under the care of Maria Morrow, nurse in Ward 19, and on Sunday last, during her temporary absence, the child was left in charge of Ellen Fagen. Maria had purchased a bottle of eye-water for her own child and left it on the table, and during her absence the child got hold of the bottle and drank a portion of the contents. The nurse, on hearing the fact, notified Dr. Howard, who administered antidotes, but death ensued on Monday. The eye-water contained nitrate of silver and atrophine, and in the opinion of the doctor the atrophine caused death. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental poisoning.

A Babe Starved to Death.

Coroner White, of Hoboken, N. Y., was notified on Tuesday morning of the death of a child named Pauline Pecani, under circumstances which led the people to suppose that it had been starved to death. He proceeded to the residence of its parents, in Franklin street, near Montgomery avenue, West Hoboken, and empanelled a jury, before whom the following facts were elicited: The child was born on the 8th of September, and died at an early hour Tuesday morning, and from the evidence of Mary Muller it seems that the mother used artificial means to decrease her natural supply of milk, and refused to nurse the child. Mrs. Elizabeth Herben, who resides in the same house, offered to take charge of the child, and complained to the father of it that the mother was starving it. Dr. McNeil, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that it died from starvation.

Lesseps to the Indian Government.

From the Bombay Gazette, August 10.

M. de Lesseps has addressed the Indian Chambers of Commerce, calling attention to the date fixed for the opening of the Suez Canal for through navigation, and pointing out the "extreme importance which attaches to a prompt and facile development of trade between Europe and the far East. Merchandise transmitted from the West to the East, or *vice versa*, being subject at present either to the delays of a voyage round the Cape, or to the disadvantage of transshipment in Egypt, trade is comparatively restricted; but as soon as the barrier is removed, and the distance between the East Indies and Europe reduced by one half, the new route will open the market in Asia to all European goods, and in Europe to all the produce of Asia. This great commercial change must be prepared for from the present time, and means of transport provided sufficient to meet the demand." M. de Lesseps therefore asks the Chambers to impress upon shipowners and merchants "the necessity of creating sufficient means of transport to respond to the commercial changes which the opening of the Suez Canal will produce."

Waste of Croton.

We have frequently urged upon our readers the impending scarcity of Croton water, and have urged economy in its use. Without this economy we shall soon be in as bad condition as the Philadelphians have been this summer. There is hope that the usual equinoctial rains may relieve us somewhat, but the fact that our daily consumption as stated by the Croton Board is 65,000,000 gallons, and our receipts only 35,000,000 gallons ought to give us all pause. There are on hand in the reservoirs, about 500,000,000 gallons, and the reservoir at Croton Dam is falling 2 inches daily. In this connection it is a significant fact that the Croton Board have notified the Metropolitan Board of Health to reduce the flow of the Croton water at all the drinking hydrants at least one-half of the usual quantity during the present scarcity of the supply.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Gotham Troubled with Dirty Streets.

We call the attention of the Street-Cleaning Contractor and the Street-Cleaning Commission to the shameful condition of the streets throughout our whole city. Broadway, by the terms of the contract, is to be swept every night; and yet, from the Battery to Fourteenth street, it is covered with dirt. The sum of $505,000 is appropriated for keeping the streets of our city clean; and yet we know that the contractor does not spend more than at the rate of $250,000 per annum. Mayor Hall and the other members of the Street-Cleaning Commission made a terrible fuss about dirty streets when Judge Whiting had the contract; but since the members of the "ring," by putting obstacle after obstacle in Judge Whiting's way, and by putting off the payments due to him from month to month, compelled him to give up the contract to John L. Brown & Co., Mayor Hall, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, and the rest, make no complaint about dirty streets, and the contractor goes on doing little or nothing but drawing his pay. Let Mayor Hall fire another hundred guns in the Park to celebrate our dirty streets. The "ring" that is allowing our streets to get into this shocking condition has two motives—the one is to make as much money as possible out of the $505,000 now allowed by law, and the other is to allow our city to become so filthy that the "ring" can go to Albany and say, "We want more money to clean our streets." We think, however, that this "street-cleaning fraud" will be stopped much sooner than the "ring" expects.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOUR BABIES.

The Curious Manner in which a Huge Swindle Was Exposed.

Some time ago the entire city was thrown into a high state of excitement by the announcement that a colored woman living in the Upper Ward had given birth to four bouncing babies, and was doing well. Of course the newspapers got wind of it, and in a short time the fortunate mother and her four badies were duly advertised and congratulated. Everybody went to see them, paying for the privilege, of course, a trifling pecuniary consideration, and everybody came away perfectly satisfied with the natural wonder they had witnessed.

Nay, more, Madame Rumor hath it that the story even reached the Executive ear and touched the Executive heart. That the Executive benevolence induced the Gubernatorial functionary of the State, to encourage this noble example, to send as a present a cow and a calf to the happy mother of the four colored voters as aforesaid. But, alas! the cow and calf were the innocent means of bringing about a revelation that has rather sickened the public, and destroyed the romance of the whole thing. We relate the story of these four babies as it was related to us:—

Two colored women, living in the same house, gave birth at the same time to twins, and on the spot it was agreed to consolidate for the purpose of making money. The twins of one of them were laid in the bed of the other, and upon an agreement to share the money realized by the exhibition, it was announced that one mother was the proprietress of four infants.

This created a *furore*. Many persons called to see the four babies, and were charged a trifle for the privilege. Things went on smoothly until the executive cow and calf came down like an apple of discord and caused a premature rupture of the little arrangement. A quarrel arose upon the division of the said cow and calf, which being not definitely arranged, resulted in one of the mothers making the true statement, and claiming her children, and so the whole matter leaked out. Seeing that she had killed the goose that laid the golden egg, the seceding mother tried to patch up the affair, but without success, and now the Neck is in a perfect *furore* at being duped by these two sharp negro women. The spirit of Barnum has found its way down South.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*

—Pius IX is an amateur Weston.

—Eugenie spends $800 a year on gloves.

—Goldwin Smith returns to Europe this fall.

—Dick Turpin has killed a fifteen-foot snake in Missouri.

—Dore made five hundred sketches in London in three weeks.

—Lucretia Mott has been visiting Nantucket, her birth-place.

—Nap's four physicians attend twice a day in court carriages.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and } TOWER HALL,
Sixth Streets. } 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CROWDS of people have passed through the immense Oak Hall Buildings to-day, and the Exhibition, or, as more popularly known, the "Opening of Fall and Winter Goods," was a great success. It will be continued through the evening, and most likely to-morrow.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
NOW COMPLETE, AT
CHARLES STOKES',
NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THAT WITTY and wide-awake Republican journal, the Trenton (N. J.) "Union Sentinel," says:—

"That indomitable and determined cuss, James M. Scovel, is carrying on the fight against the "Ring" in Camden county with an energy that we cannot help but admire. It is fearless pluck against sneaking intrigue, and we trust that the Invincibles will win. Why should a set of selfish dead-beats—a mean clique who bring into politics money instead of brains—occupy the chief seats in the Republican synagogue? We say to the earnest, working Republicans of Camden county, go ahead and halt not. If the Chow-Chow-Robeson-Cattell clique carry the Senatorial nomination, it will be by corruption that the party must repudiate at the polls. Don't be afraid, boys. Give the drones the full length of your Steel, and slay them as you would the treacherous tricksters who would rule the party to its ruin."

THE PIONEER CLOTH HOUSE.—The Pioneer Cloth House of Eighth street was yesterday opened by the stirring firm of FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Market streets. The building which they occupy has been specially fitted up for the retail cloth business. The firm have a magnificent assortment of ladies', men's, and boys' wear; cloths for cloaks, circulars, and coats; cassimeres for suits for men and youths. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS have for many years carried on an extensive wholesale business on Market street, below Fourth. This they intend to continue. Their store at Eighth and Market is established as a branch, giving their patrons the advantage of a superior assortment of goods at prices that cannot be beaten by any other house in Philadelphia.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING CAR EXCURSION TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—As a matter of interest to our readers, we may inform them that a silver palace sleeping car, built by Messrs. Jackson & Sharp, of Wilmington, Del., will be run through from this city to San Francisco, Cal., leaving here on the 5th or 6th of October. Several manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia and Wilmington design taking advantage of this opportunity to visit the golden region, with more comfort than the regular route of changes and charges permit. The party is limited to forty, and as but a few vacancies now exist to complete the number, prompt applicants will secure them. For particulars, address JACKSON & SHARP, Wilmington, Del., or apply at the office of "The Underwriter," No. 619 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

EXHIBITION!

ON THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 23D,
WE WILL OPEN OUR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
WITH A
GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION
AT OUR
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The stock of Fine Clothing which now, after months of preparation, we are about to offer to the public, is so vast and varied, so superior in style and beautiful in material and make-up, that we are at a loss to describe it. We simply say "come and see," assuring all that any time spent in examining our new clothing store will handsomely repay them.

FALL GOODS,
FINE and FRESH from
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARKETS,
AND OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.
NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN
READY-MADE GARMENTS.
EXAMINE THEM ALL.
NO ONE ASKED TO BUY!
Doors open at 7 A. M.; Exhibition closes at 9 P. M.
Strangers in the city will be welcome.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—One word about prices this season. We have adopted a new and lower scale—so low that there can be no competition with us on this point. Our immense sales last year and our vast purchases this enable us to sell very cheaply.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—FLANRY.—On July 19, 1869, by the Rev. William C. Robinson, Mr. WILLIAM H. H. WALLACE to Miss IDA M. FLANRY, both of this city.

MARPLE—GEYER.—On Thursday evening, March 11, 1869, by the Rev. B. Wood, Mr. JOHN W. MARPLE to Miss EMMA GEYER, both of Germantown.

DIED.

HEADMAN.—On the 22d instant, WILLIAM HEADMAN, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mt. Airy avenue, Mt. Airy, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LASKEY.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. PHEBE A. LASKEY, wife of Edward J. Laskey, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Societies of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 208 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church for services and interment.

McQUADE.—On the 21st instant, MARGARET, daughter of John and the late Isabella McQuade, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Southwick, No. 517 S. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OSTERBERG.—On the 22d instant, PHEBE ANN, wife of John Osterberg, in the 50th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the Associations to which she was attached, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 105 Coates street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

The elections for State officers in Pennsylvania and Ohio will take place on Tuesday, October 12. Although special interest attaches to the results, since in each case a Governor is to be chosen, in neither State has the campaign been prosecuted with much outward show of vigor. The grand rallyings of the two political parties, accompanied with stirring music, gorgeously bedecked banners, and speeches of political champions, seem to have been discarded as if by agreement between the parties concerned. This state of affairs we attribute rather to the natural reaction from the strain of the excited Presidential campaign of last year than to the lack of interest on the part of the friends of the candidates before the people.

It appears to be generally conceded that Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will be elected over his competitor, John W. Geary. The latter, it is true, has the advantage of holding that office now and of exerting for his own interest such influence as inheres in it; but his administration has been inefficient, and he has made himself unpopular with a portion of his party. The radicals are divided in counsel, and Governor Geary, by essaying to secure the friendship of each faction, has incurred the distrust of all. The vote will probably be light as compared with that of last year, at which time the State polled a larger vote than ever before. Governor Geary was elected in 1866 by a majority of 17,178, in a total vote of 597,370. In 1867, at an election for Justice of the Supreme Court, the total vote was 534,575, and the majority for the Democratic candidate 927. At the election for Auditor-General, last October, the total vote reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 653,155, and the radical majority was 9677. Three weeks later, at the Presidential election, there were polled 655,662 votes, out of which Grant received a majority of 28,898. It is obvious from these figures that to overcome the average radical majority of 13,704 at the last four elections will be a most brilliant triumph for the Democracy, second only to the wresting of New York State from radical rule in 1867, and again in 1868. Asa Packer possesses ability, familiarity with the affairs of his State, integrity and popularity, and bids fair to win the day in the face of the obstacle just mentioned. That he will do this is the earnest hope of every Democrat in the land.

The canvass in Ohio is, in some respects, peculiar. The Democrats, after going somewhat outside of their ranks to select General Rosecrans for their leader, upon his declination, for private reasons, of the honor, called to the front their particular champion, George H. Pendleton. It is believed that he can poll a larger vote in Ohio than any other Democrat, both by reason of his personal popularity and the prominent position he has occupied in national politics since 1864. Unfortunately for him and his supporters, he is prevented by the results of an accident from stumping the State. As a speaker, Mr. Pendleton is effective and persuasive, and less likely to lose a friend than to win over an opponent. He is, moreover, regarded as the originator and special advocate of paying the national debt in greenbacks, and, inasmuch as he has revived this issue quite recently, his election will be claimed as the indorsement by his own State of his pet theory. That the radicals feel concerned as to the result of the election is evident from the fact that they have flooded the State with speakers, among whom are some of their ablest men. In Governor Hays, *per se*, Mr. Pendleton has a weak opponent, the former being a very ordinary sort of a man, and possessed of none of the qualities which win popularity. Two years ago he was elected by the meagre majority of 2983, in a total vote of 484,227. Last fall, at the State election, 516,750 votes were polled, of which the radical candidate for Secretary of State obtained a majority of 17,372, and three weeks later Grant carried the State by 40,617 majority, the total vote of the State being 519,829. Comparing the votes at these several elections, it is ascertained that the average radical majority was 20,324, which Mr. Pendleton has to overcome to be the next Governor of Ohio. The vote, we opine, will be much lighter than either of those of last year, and the Democrats of the Buckeye State express full confidence in the election of Mr. Pendleton. Should their hopes be realized (as we trust they may), and should Asa Packer carry Pennsylvania, the Democratic party, after the election in New York State, in November, will start the new year with the control of the three largest States in the Union.

WHY CINCINNATI LANGUISHES.

From the N. Y. Times.

Commander M. F. Maury has offered some explanations to the people of Cincinnati on this point. He recalls the early promise of the city, and contrasts it with its actual position. Once Cincinnati was the commercial focus of the Ohio valley. When the Erie Canal was opened an impetus was given to the construction of canals between the Ohio and the lakes. These canals gave Cincinnati a valuable trade with New York, and very soon she acquired the proud title of "Queen of the West."

Immigration flowed more and more towards the West, and railways were constructed in every direction. Land near the lake borders was brought under cultivation, and the produce from it served to supply the country hitherto fed from the Erie Canal. Wagon and railway transportation sufficed to carry the grain to the districts which needed it.

Cincinnati was "blocked out by water from the Atlantic seaboard," and the war crippled her commerce with the South. Under these adverse influences she languished. And now, what can be done to revive her vanished glories? On this point Commander Maury is fertile in suggestions. We may enumerate the most important of them.

Cincinnati stands "at the gateway of the route which the competition of the Virginia water line will open between the West and the Atlantic seaboard." Complete that water line on a scale commensurate with its importance. Thus a commercial highway to the sea would be secured. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad would supplement the water line. With these two improvements, Cincinnati would "stand without a rival in the West for direct trade through the Chesapeake bay, between the heart of the Mississippi valley, and the whole of Western and Central Europe."

Such is the programme for the future which Commodore Maury has drawn up. How does it please the people of Cincinnati? Will they attempt to carry it out? If they get their direct communication with Europe, goods from Paris or London would be shipped straight to them, and they would avoid New York dues and commissions. It is a dazzling picture, and if our present method of administering justice continue, it will not be difficult to draw away any amount of business from this metropolis. Besides, new channels of traffic are always among the surest means of recovering the prosperity of a community. Whether the same amount of money would go further in the direction which the Commodore proposes than in any other, we are not prepared to say.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The collision on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad on Monday seems, *prima facie*, to have been the result of gross mismanagement. In consequence of a fog the engineer of an express train was unable to see a signal flag sent out to warn him that there was another train taking in water on the track, and so there was a collision with the loss of two lives, and serious injury to several passengers. Collisions at sea in a fog may sometimes be unavoidable, but that the safety of railway trains should depend upon clear weather is monstrous. All danger from such causes as produced this latest accident might be avoided by an adoption of the "block system" which works so well on English railways, and an extensive use of the telegraph for insuring a clear course. No interval of time, be it five minutes or one hour, affords a sufficient margin of safety in shunting local or freight trains, which are themselves liable to detention or accident, out of the way of express trains, which may or may not be late. There seems to be a natural warfare between freight and passenger trains which nothing but an interval of space can obviate. On some of the lines of railway running out of London, trains follow one another in quick succession at half-mile, not half-hour, intervals, under the block system, from year's end to year's end without the slightest accident. If an express train cannot pass beyond station No. 1 till the telegraph reports that the line is clear as far as station No. 2, and if no local or freight train is allowed to move from a siding, or cross from any junction, between those two stations till the telegraph reports that the express train has left station No. 2, it is patent that no accident can occur except from the negligence of the officials, or from unavoidable causes.

The causes of preventable railway accidents are so numerous and so terrible in their consequences, that travellers can only insure their lives heavily, and shut their eyes during the journey. Nervous people had far better remain at home. Defective construction of the track, failure to keep it in proper working order, want of signals, neglect of signals, the overworking of signalmen, the leaving of empty cars on the main track, inadequate siding accommodation, the careless way in which freight trains are allowed to perform a kind of Scotch reel in and out among express trains travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and above all the neglect of the block system, are elements of danger enough to warrant the life insurance offices in refusing policies to habitual railway travellers. If fog is now to be added to the other perils of the way, we may as well resign ourselves to wholesale destruction.

THE CUBAN QUESTION BECOMING SERIOUS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By telegraph from Washington, and through the Atlantic cable from Europe, comes to us intelligence of very serious import—if it can be received as true in fact—relative to the Cuban question, the course of our diplomacy in Madrid, and its consequences as regards the present position of our Minister, General Sickles, before the Spaniards and in the eyes of the people of Europe and the American nation, by reason of the alleged action of the Cabinet in Washington. It was positively asserted in the national capital recently that the administration had made a "clean back down" from the tenor and tone of the Sickles notes, and that this movement, or Government retrocession, was undertaken in the face or the fear, if it must be so said, of a war with Spain. It is reported that the Government thinks that Minister Sickles exceeded his instructions on some points; but the main allegation is to the effect that the Cabinet of the United States has become alarmed at the violently belligerent tone of the Spaniards, has repudiated General Sickles' action, and is prepared to censure him. We can scarcely credit these reports, notwithstanding the fact that they are worded in the very positive language which we submit to our readers.

Coincident with the statements from Washington we have our cable telegrams of Tuesday from Europe showing that the Paris correspondent of a leading journal undertakes to advise, in true John Bull style, the United States Senate not to confirm General Sickles' appointment to Madrid, covering his insolence under the assumed conviction that the Minister does not possess sufficient experience for the management of such an international negotiatory crisis, and by advising Spain to hold on to the island. A London newspaper organ of the old Tory party of England is more cautious in its editorial expression, but still gives a collateral political support to the Spanish executive. Contemporaneous with all we know of the facts of the Prim tactics at St. Cloud, and the arrival of Lord Clarendon in Paris, we hear that Prince Metternich, of Austria, has reached the French capital. This looks like a European coalition, pointing eastward or to the west, as the case may be; but no matter for that, the people of the United States know that Sickles has done his part, and the question now is, will he be supported, or will we "back down?"

FATHER HYACINTHE'S REVOLT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The revolt of Father Hyacinthe against the authority of the Papal hierarchy, of which the cable brings us intelligence, is an event which will produce a profound sensation throughout the Church. He is the most eloquent preacher of the Latin Church heard in France since the death of Lacordaire. His *conferences* at Notre Dame were frequented by all that was most distinguished in Paris, and a larger audience than his voice could reach would be gathered an hour before he was to commence, though his style of discourse was rather more metaphysical than is common with speakers so renowned for eloquence. His defection from the Church will be classed, as to the gravity of its consequences, with that of Renan and of Lamennais. We trust it may not be that, like them, he has exchanged too much faith for too little. Father Hyacinthe is still in the prime of life and in the perfection of his faculties. The necessity of defending his course will doubtless render his name more familiar to the world than it would have been had he pursued the even tenor of his priestly ways.

The step which Father Hyacinthe has taken in asserting the right of private judgment in matters of religion, invites a comparison with the renowned author of "Telemachus," whom he resembled in many respects. Like Fenelon, he was noted for his devoted piety, for his captivating eloquence, and for his insensibility to the blandishments or the terrors of authority. Like Fenelon, too, his opinions have encountered the censures of the Vatican. Here the resemblance appears to end. Fenelon repudiated the book and the opinions which had provoked his censure. Father Hyacinthe forsakes the Church rather than forsake his convictions. It remains to be seen whether it was the difference in the temperament of these two men, or of the epochs in which they lived, to which their diversity of action under corresponding exigencies is to be attributed.

GIVE US ADMIRAL HOFF'S REPORT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It was Admiral Hoff's misfortune to be suffering from ill-health at the time a vigorous constitution was required to grapple with the exigencies of Cuban affairs; but this is no reason why he should be snubbed by our new Ancient Mariner Robeson. If he has failed to perform his duty, let him be called to account by a court; but until he is proven to have acted in a manner unbecoming his position and his instructions, he is entitled to be treated with as much respect by Borie II as Admiral Porter himself. If, as is alleged, Robeson puts on airs with officers whom he regards as played out, this gross breach of courtesy and dignity will recoil upon himself, and will not injure Admiral Hoff.

The secrecy, however, which the Government observes in regard to the report of the late commander of our Cuban squadron excites suspicions which the administration should at once dispel, both in justice to that distinguished naval officer, and in order to tranquillize the public mind. Secretiveness suits the atmosphere of a despotic court much better than that of a republic. When the question is to ascertain the circumstances under which American citizens have lost their lives, it is a matter of public concern, and the country is entitled to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Is Mr. Fish afraid that the exposure of these circumstances may excite public feeling, and force him to relapse for once from masterly inactivity to masterly activity? Or does he believe that the State Department is an irresponsible and close corporation, which can be permitted to act autocratically? Let us have Admiral Hoff's report, and let the American people pronounce upon its merits or demerits. We want none of your secrecy, Mr. Fish, when Spanish slavedrivers cut our citizens' throats!

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A Fatal Encounter in Bedford, Virginia.

On Sunday last, during the service at Leftwich's Meeting House, in the southeastern part of this county, a terrible affray occurred, which has resulted, we fear, in the death of an estimable citizen. We are unable to report fully all the facts connected with this melancholy occurrence, but we believe the following to be substantially correct:—A child, sitting on one of the benches under an arbor, threw a peach stone which struck a young man, who instantly resented it by throwing a rock at the child, which hurt him severely. The father of the child witnessed the transaction from a window in the church, and immediately came out and struck the young man who had thrown the stone. This brought on a fight between the father and brother of the two parties. They retired to a spot a short distance from the church, and fought with knives and stones until Mr. John E. Witt was struck upon the temple by a stone, fracturing his skull, and, in all probability, fatally wounding him. At first it was thought that he was dead, but yesterday he was still breathing, although in a perfectly unconscious condition. A young man, whose name we have not learned, was also badly if not dangerously wounded with a knife. We are pained to record that so brutal and horrible an affair could have occurred in Bedford county. We forbear further comment till all the facts are fully ascertained.—*Bedford (Va.) Sentinel.*

GENERALITIES.

How to Hit 'Em.

If the Cuban iron-clad which was reported off Martha's Vineyard ever reaches Cuban waters, we may expect something quite as lively as that which occurred in Hampton Roads, when the Rebel ram astonished our "wooden walls" with such a punch in the ribs that it not only took their breath away, but never permitted it to be restored. Hitting between wind and water is a sort of warfare which at this juncture would be of more service to Cuba than a dozen victories on land.

A Minister in Difficulty.

Grave charges have recently been made by one of his parishioners against the Rev. Ensha Weavor, pastor of the African M. E. Church, in Catharine street, Newark. The complainant is one Rachel Jennings, a widow twenty-five years of age, who, with her five children, resides in Pacific street. According to her statement before Justice Pierson, it appears that after class meeting on the night of July 26, the clergyman escorted her home, and that on his way he took serious liberties with her. She delayed making the matter known until a few days ago, and a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest, which was executed Saturday afternoon last. He was taken before Judge Depue, who bailed him in $1000.

The Only Survivor.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* furnishes the particulars of the wreck of the schooner Helen Eliza, of Rockport, and the escape of Charles Jordan, the only survivor of a crew of twelve men. The schooner was off Portland light when the fury of the gale of the 8th burst upon her. Captain Millet tried to run for Portland, but was too far East, and the schooner struck on the rocks off Peak's Island. Her bow was knocked in, and five men killed at once, and the captain was killed at the helm. The survivors caught at bits of the wreck and swam for the island. Jordan was fortunate enough to get hold of an empty barrel, on which, after a terrible struggle, he finally reached a ledge, and made his way in the dark to a fisherman's hut, where he was kindly cared for. Mr. Jordan seems to carry a charmed life. Once before he has been shipwrecked, and out of thirty men, alone escaped; and of eighty persons confined with him in the Libby Prison he alone survived.

A New Torpedo.

A paper in Berlin mentions two torpedos invented by Captain Lupis, of the Austrian army. Speaking of the more important one, it says:—This torpedo is made of wrought iron, and has the form of a dolphin. One vertical and two horizontal projections, somewhat resembling fins, prevent it from rolling over, and preserve it in a state of equilibrium. The head of this iron fish contains the bursting charge, which consists in the smaller pattern of forty pounds, and in the larger one of sixty pounds, of compressed gun-cotton. A large number of small, movable iron plugs or bolts project from all sides of the head, and as soon as one of them comes into collision with the enemy's vessel it is driven in upon the ignition composition and fires the charge. The motion is produced by a screw propeller at the tail of the fish, and is driven by means of compressed air, working at first starting with a power of from thirty to thirty-five atmospheres.

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Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

$150 A YEAR FOR BOYS OR GIRLS AT Schools, BERLIN, N. J.
9 22 4t REV. T. M. REILLY.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1124 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD.
FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869.
Pupils may commence at any time.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12t

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

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(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

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JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
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The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE; OR, POLYGAMY AND MONOGAMY COMPARED, by "A Christian Philanthropist." Published by James Campbell, Boston. Philadelphia agents, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This little work is worthy of notice as the most able and candid argument in favor of polygamy that has appeared, certainly in modern times; and, so far as we are aware, it stands alone as an argument in favor of a plurality of wives from a Christian standpoint. The writer tells us that he is a New Englander, educated in the straightest sect of the Puritans, and taught to esteem monogamy as the corner-stone of our modern social system and as one of the surest conservators of Christianity. He was led to change his views by travel in various countries and intercourse with various people. He found that polygamy was nowhere forbidden in either the Old or the New Testament, but that, on the contrary, there were many passages that seemed to countenance it, and he also found that missionaries laboring among the heathen were accustomed to take a broader view of the subject than is common in civilized countries, and to permit a plurality of wives among their converts when it appeared expedient for them to do so. He therefore was induced to study the matter more closely than is common, and in this work he gives the result of his investigations, and comes to the conclusion that polygamy is not only proper, but that it would obviate many of the evils that modern society is afflicted with. The subject is treated with a candor and evident integrity that entitle the author to a respectful consideration, and it is well that intelligent people should hear all that is to be said on both sides of this great subject.

We do not find the arguments advanced in favor of polygamy at all conclusive, and the best that can be said for it is that it is neither expedient nor politic in any other than the most primitive stages of society. Polygamy becomes abhorrent when women are raised in the social sphere to their proper position; and it can only exist where the sex is ignorant and in a state of servitude, as it is in most of the Oriental countries. The work before us will not be likely to convert many to the peculiar views of the author, but it is worthy of the perusal of those who desire to know all sides of a great subject.

MAN IN GENESIS AND GEOLOGY. By Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D. Published by Samuel R. Wells, New York.

The author of this work is well known as the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York, and he has an excellent reputation as a Biblical scholar. The revelations made by geologists as to the actual formation of the earth and the mode of creation have sorely troubled the theologians, who first denied the facts, and when denial could no longer avail, they have accepted them with reluctance, and endeavored to explain them in such a manner as to jar as little as possible upon the sensibilities of those who accept the Scriptures as a guide. Most of the theological attempts to reconcile Genesis and geology have been specimens of special pleading rather than sound argument. The Scripture students refused too persistently to look at the subject from any but one point of view, and they have been entirely unable to keep pace with the march of science. It is perhaps just as well that there should be this reluctance on the part of theologians to accept new scientific ideas until they have been fully demonstrated, and the conservatism of the clergy has been a valuable check upon the disposition too often evinced by scientific investigators to jump at conclusions and to overturn old opinions for insufficient reasons.

Dr. Thompson, like most of his predecessors in the same field, has a pet theory upon which he bases his argument, and he is only partially successful in the object he has in view. He displays a thorough knowledge of the scriptural side of his subject, and also of the theories of Darwin, Owen, Huxley, Lyell, Vogt, and others, and his work gives a review of the whole question in a compact and readable shape.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Aspects of Humanity," a little work of fifty-four pages, which has proved entirely too hard a nut for us to crack. Seventeen pages are devoted to a greeting "to students," prefatory remarks which we suppose are intended to explain the object of the work, and a postscript setting forth the further views of the author. Nineteen pages give us "Aspects of Humanity" in a series of verses, the purport of which we are utterly unable to understand, and which appear the merest doggerel. and the balance of the book is taken up with an appendix of illustrative excerpts from various writers. Besides this, we are furnished with a supplementary "advertisement" apologizing to the periodical press for previous neglect on the part of the author, and some six pages explanatory for the special benefit of "literary and miscellaneous journalists"—from all of which it is presumed that the writer has a high opinion of the value of his work, and is determined to give all the aid in his power towards making its inner meaning clear. It probably does mean something; but life is short, and we have not the time, even if we had the inclination, to study it out, unless we have some assurance that the results will repay us for the trouble.

The same house sends us "A Compendious German Grammar," by William D. Whitney. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. The author of this text-book is well known as the Professor of Sanskrit and instructor in Modern Languages in Yale College, and the work before us is the result of his experiences as to the necessities of German students in schools and colleges. Professor Whitney acknowledges the merits of the Ollendorff system where learning to speak is the main object arrived at; but he contends that something different is needed in schools and colleges where the study of language is conducted for the purpose of intellectual training. In this grammar the principles of the German tongue are set forth in a clear and explicit manner, and the points which demand the special attention of the student are distinguished by being printed in large type. The work is in many respects the best we have seen, and it will be found an excellent and reliable aid to all who are engaged in the study of German.

—We are indebted to Hon. Edward McPherson for "A Political Manual for 1869." This is a regular supplement to the manuals compiled by Mr. McPherson for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and it gives a complete record of political events and documents from July 15, 1868, to July 15, 1869. These manuals compiled by Mr. McPherson are the most valuable works of their class published, the position of the author as Clerk of the House of Representatives giving him unusual facilities for obtaining the necessary information. The work gives the votes in Congress during the struggle which resulted in the passage of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, with the various votes upon it in the State Legislatures, showing the present state of its ratification; the additional legislation on Reconstruction, with the Executive and military action under it; the conflict on the Tenure-of-Office act and the Public Credit act; the votes upon the payment of United States Bonds, Female Suffrage, Minority Representation, Counting the Electoral Votes, etc.; the Message of the late President, and the condemnatory vote of Congress upon it; the Inaugural Address, Message, and Proclamations of President Grant; the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Texas and McArdle Cases, on the Legal-Tender act and the Taxing Power of the States as to travellers passing through them, and as to United States certificates and notes; the Opinions of Judges Chase and Underwood in the Cæsar Griffin case: the Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar on Military Commissions; and a General Political Miscellany containing a great variety of information. Published by Philip & Solomons, Washington, and for sale by the New York *Tribune* Association.

—There is war to the knife between the publishing houses of Fields, Osgood & Co. and Harper Brothers. Each is determined to kill off the other by the publication of rival editions, and although we should imagine that the quarrel was anything but agreeable to the contending parties, the public are enjoying the benefit in the shape of cheap books. Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. are engaged in the publication of a "Household" edition of George Eliot's works, with the author's sanction. This Harper & Brothers consider a trespass upon their preserves, and they have consequently followed suit with an edition similar in style to that of the Boston house, but at the price of 75 cents against $1, the price per volume charged by their rivals. Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. have rather got the start, and from Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Felix Holt," the fourth of their series; while Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Adam Bede," the first of the five volumes which Harper & Brothers offer for the acceptance of the public. The Boston edition is printed on fine paper, and has a rather neater appearance, but the New York edition is in larger type, and it is illustrated by transfers from the original English engravings. There is not a great deal of choice between the two, and we are afraid that the admirers of George Eliot are not sufficiently numerous for either house to make much money by their ventures. This, however, is none of our business, and we are only too much pleased to see such books issued at reasonable rates, to find fault with the warring publishers for trying to demolish each other. Competition is the life of trade, and in this instance the public is benefited, at least.

—*The American Exchange and Review* for September, published by Fowler & Moon, No. 521 Chesnut street, contains an excellent series of articles on finance, mining, insurance, railways, manufactures, trade, commerce, and kindred subjects.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for October is handsomely illustrated, and it gives a good variety of reading matter for young people.

—*Our School-day Visitor* for October has an excellent illustrated article on the "Eclipse," and a number of stories, sketches, and verses which the boys and girls will appreciate. The publishers offer as a premium for subscribers for 1870 a steel engraving by Sartain, from a design by Mr. E. B. Bensell, entitled "Help Me Up."

—D. Ashmead sends us monthly part No. 6 of *Appleton's Journal*, and from Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the regular weekly number of the same periodical for Saturday, October 2.

—We have received, through the courtesy of Professor Morton, of the Franklin Institute, a series of eight excellent stereoscopic views of the great solar eclipse of August 7, 1869. They are from negatives made by the Philadelphia Photographic Eclipse Expedition, and are fine souvenirs of that exhibition.

KOOPMANSCHAP.

His Efforts to Introduce Chinese Laborers.

Mr. C. Koopmanschap, of San Francisco, is now in this city making arrangements for bringing to this country, in 1870, a supply of Chinese laborers. After visiting the West he will leave, on November 4, for China, to return in the spring of 1870, bringing with him as many Celestials as he may have contracted for. These laborers will not be coolies, as Mr. Koopmanschap disavows any idea of being connected with the coolie trade, but voluntary immigrants who agree to the terms offered by him and who come hither with the full knowledge and consent of the Chinese authorities for the purpose of bettering their pecuniary condition. A contract has already been closed with the Texas Land Company, of which Mr. P. N. Spofford, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this city, is the President, for suppying 5000 Chinamen to work on the lands owned by the company in Texas. Another contract has been made with a leading landowner in Mississippi to supply several hundred laborers for that State. The price paid for coolie labor is about $4 per month, whereas Mr. Koopmanschap's Chinamen are to receive an average of $10 per month and found: and hands employed to work on railroads will get $15 per month and found. Mr. Koopmanschap goes to Washington to-day to explain his project to the Federal authorities, and to correct the impression entertained by some that he designs to import coolies or others who are not free, voluntary immigrants. He avows that his only desire is to provide the means and found a system whereby a much-needed supply of laborers may be furnished for tilling the now waste lands of the South, and for meeting the demand for labor that exists on all the lines of railroad projected and building in the West. From Washington Mr. Koopmanschap goes to St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, where he expects to enter into further contracts. He has already supplied the Central Pacific and other railroads with Chinese laborers to the number of about 30,000, and holds certificates from the officers of these companies showing that they have given ample satisfaction to their employers. On his return from China, Mr. Koopmanschap will bring hither about 5000 Orientals as his first contribution to the labor supply market.—*N. Y. Times of to-day.*

SHOCKING.

Two Children Burned to Death in Toronto.

From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 18.

The fire which we briefly mentioned yesterday morning as having broken out about 3 o'clock in the western part of the city, was attended by a melancholy loss of life. The flames were first discovered in the premises of Mr. Henry Challoner, who kept a dry goods store in the eastern end of a row of three wooden buildings. In a short time the whole row was destroyed, with most of the contents. As soon as Challoner was aroused by his wife he became apparently so alarmed that he lost all self-possession. His first instinct was to save himself, and with this view he at once rushed to the window of his bedroom on the ground floor, and jumped out to the ground, leaving his wife and two children in the room. He then called upon his wife to throw out the children, and she dropped the youngest, a baby, into his arms. The room was at this time full of smoke, and Mrs. Challoner was apparently unable to find the other two children, a boy and a girl, before the flames had made such progress that she had to drop out of the window to save herself. The fire burned with great fury, and the poor children could have survived but a short time after their parents left them. Their charred remains were afterwards discovered by the firemen among the *debris*. In the rooms above those occupied by Challoner, a man resided with his wife and five children, all of whom were saved.

During the progress of the fire two firemen, named Kidd and Hurst, were injured by the fall of a chimney. The former was struck in the jaw by falling bricks, and a portion of the jawbone had to be removed by Drs. Ross and Wright, under whose treatment he was placed. He was also struck in the leg, but although painfully cut no bone was broken. His right ankle was dislocated, and his left arm somewhat bruised. The other fireman, Hurst, had the small bone of his left arm broken, but was otherwise uninjured.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will ake the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

4 10§ WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT. Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·35 and 7·05 P. M.

Fram Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·55, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special sale, by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., of Vienna, broche long shawls, of Sebastian Haydter's well known make, and

Long and square Thibet and merino shawls, with wool and silk fringes.

ALSO,

Large, special, and attractive sale of RICH BONNET RIBBONS, by order of Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., comprising

Full lines all boiled, corded edge poult de soie ribbons, solid and assorted, of the most desirable shades.

Full lines all boiled, round edge, black taffeta ribbons, No. 4 to 100.

Full lines all boiled black gros grain ribbons.

Full lines extra qualities colored and black satin ribbons.

Full lines of round edge taffeta ribbons.

Full lines of St. Etienne colored silk velvet ribbons, No. 4 to 80.

Line of St. Etienne black velvet ribbons.

Also, an invoice of sash ribbons.

ALSO,

A full line of colored and black millinery velvet, of a favorite make.

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of extra qualities black velvets.

ALSO,

Complete line of colored and black satins, gros de Naples, black crepe, malines, real ostrich feathers, etc. 9 21 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 22 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 121 Drinker street.

THREE VERY SUPERIOR TURNING LATHES, EXTRA LARGE BORING AND TURNING LATHE, VISES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, BELTING, PATTERNS, ANVILS, BELLOWS, TAPS, BORING BARS, MANDRILLS, BOLTS, PORTABLE FORGE, WORK BENCHES, ETC.
On Saturday morning,

25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Drinker street, between Arch and Race streets, and Front and Second sts., by catalogue, the entire Machinery and Tools of a Machine Shop. 9 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, library, chamber, and kitchen furniture from families declining housekeeping. Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on Thursday.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—At 2 o'clock, will be sold, an invoice of hyacinth, tulips, crocus, and other flower roots, just received from L. Rozer, of Harlem. [9 22 2t

Sale at No. 1419 Arch street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH-PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE BY MEYER, RICH AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE BRONZES AND STATUARY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1419 Arch street, will be sold, by catalogue, the entire household furniture of a family going to Europe.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Messrs. W. & J. Allen, and has been in use but a short time.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 21 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. [9 23 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

BY DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS (formerly with M. Thomas & Sons), Store, Nos. 48 and 50 N. SIXTH Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.

Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.

Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.

Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.

Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.

Bridal Veils and Wreaths.

Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.

Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth§

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
William W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

4 23 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CUBA.

A "Telegraph" Reporter has an Interview with a Spaniard Recently from Cuba—What he Says of Minister Sickles and his Negotiations—The Condition of the Country—The Probable Result of the Revolution—How the Spaniards Feel About It—The Difference Between the People and the Government of Spain in Regard to Cuba.

Yesterday evening one of the TELEGRAPH reporters waited upon a Spanish gentleman now in this city, and who has been a resident of Cuba for the past nine years, and who left Havana about a fortnight since. The gentleman is a man of great wealth, being the owner of considerable property in the interior of Cuba, as well as in Madrid, and a man of fine education. He is perfectly familiar with the Government as well as the people of both Spain and Cuba, and is therefore fully competent to express an opinion upon the affairs of the continent as well as those of the "Beautiful Isle."

Having been invited to call upon the gentleman, our reporter found him perfectly at his ease, and ready to answer quickly and decisively all our questions in regard to the condition of things in Spain and Cuba, at the time he left their shores. It may here be proper for us to say that the gentleman has been in the city of Madrid within the past seven weeks. The conversation between our reporter and the gentleman was as follows:—

Reporter. Mr. G——, do you really believe that the Cubans will ever establish their independence? G. Yes, sir. I have no doubt of it. It may take a long while, but I feel sure they will do it.

Reporter. Are you in favor of the revolutionary movement? G. No, sir. If I was, I would not be here. Cuba is my home. I have two plantations and numerous slaves on the island, but I dare not live there. I have not been at either one of my plantations for the past four months, and at this moment I do not know that there is a building standing on either of the places.

Reporter. From the accounts we have here, I should suppose that the Government could take care of you and your property? G. (laughing). Yes, my Government is a great thing, but I fear it thinks more of itself than anybody else does. You cannot believe what you see in the newspapers. They must have something to talk about, and they chose to write their prejudices and the fanciful creations of the brain. All of the Don Quixotes that Spain ever produced are not dead yet, I assure you.

Reporter. You were in Madrid since the arrival of our new American Minister, were you not? G. Yes; General Sickles had commenced to make a stir among the officials before I left.

Reporter. How is Sickles thought of by the Spaniards? G. Well, at first they received him well, but in a little while—a few days, perhaps—a coolness appeared to spring up, and the newspapers published some extracts from the American papers in regard to the Minister's conduct while at home in this country. At first the better class of people refused to believe the reports, but plenty of Americans could be found who were ready to state the same facts, and Mr. Sickles soon found that he would be compelled to bring himself into notice or sink into obscurity. This is my idea of the matter. I only *know* that the reports in regard to the Minister were very bad, and that the respectable people did not care to associate with him after the reports had been circulated.

Reporter. Do you think that the present course of Minister Sickles will be of any value to the United States should that country desire to acquire the island of Cuba by purchase or other peaceful means? G. I do not. I feel that, although the Spanish Government is weak and vacillating, yet there is too much pride, even among the dissatisfied element, to allow any negotiations entered into by Mr. Sickles to come to anything. The people fear him, and ere long will hate him more cordially than they do now. He is evidently stirring up an undesirable discord, and I am glad to see that Secretary Fish disclaims his present course. Spain is bad; Cuba is unfortunate; but I cannot see why it is necessary for the Government of the United States to throw her into a still worse condition by sending a man whose efforts appear to be directed towards one common centre, which is himself! As I have before remarked, I feel sure that Cuba will pass out of the hands of Spain, and I feel equally sure that the more politicians mix up in the matter, the longer will be the time before the event will happen.

Reporter. How can Minister Sickles retard the freedom of Cuba? G. Spain is weak. She may bluster about making war upon other countries, but the fact that she cannot conquer her internal war, at once dispels the probability of her making war in any other direction. She is proud; and the longer Minister Sickles interferes, the longer will be the time before Spain will permit Cuba to leave her embrace.

Reporter. Would she sell Cuba for a fair price? G. Most gladly, were she not so proud. She is poor, but a Spaniard cannot bear the idea of alms-asking; he would die first.

Reporter. What is the condition of Cuba now? G. Bad—bad in the extreme. Every man who has a spite against his neighbor seizes upon the present demoralized condition of society and kills him. There are no inquiries made; it makes no difference to which side the man belongs. The country is upturned throughout. There is no law or order. The military is as bad as the rebels; all murder and plunder at pleasure.

Reporter. Why do you think that Cuba will be free? G. I have many reasons. One is that Spain is too poor to hold her. Another is that the natives of Cuba are vastly superior as a race. The Cubans are strong, bold, and brave. The Spaniards are brave, but they are weak. They have no strength or powers of endurance, and the Cubans will wear them out; they have pretty nearly accomplished that now.

Reporter. Do other Spaniards feel as you do about it? G. Pretty generally. We who live in Cuba have no security for life or property now. Should Cuba become annexed to the United States, we would have a government and be protected in our rights. I am opposed to abolishing slavery in the island, but it would be vastly better if we had a good government, slaves or no slaves.

Reporter. You have said that the people as a class are in favor of the freedom of Cuba. Why do you think so? G. I have mixed among people of all classes in Spain and Cuba, and I know that a majority of the thinking, wealthy people, outside of the government, are in favor of leaving Cuba go. They are tired of the expense and constant alarm. They see that Cuba will continue to be a troublesome place, and the sooner Spain rids herself of it the sooner peace and prosperity will come again. On the other hand, there is a class of men at the head of affairs in Spain who are as visionary as ever Don Quixote was, and they force themselves to believe that they can hold Cuba until all shall have quieted down, and then sell it to the highest bidder. They want money badly, and would leave Cuba go to-morrow, were they not fearful that it would weaken them with the people.

The conversation continued for a considerable time, our reporter endeavoring to see whether there could be any reason, other than a strictly proper one, for the rather remarkable statements of the gentleman; but he continued from first to last always the same, and we left him, placing entire confidence in his judgment and truth.

THE DELAWARE AVENUE PEACH MARKET.—The season for peaches is drawing near its close. Several lines of vessels have been withdrawn, and others will speedily follow. Choice peaches, Late Heath, brought $2·50 per basket: average good from fifty cents to one dollar per basket. The arrivals this morning aggregate only about 9500 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers—W. Whilldin and Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Maryland, with 2200 baskets, and Benjamin Meinder, Whorton creek, Maryland, with 359 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, with 4500 baskets.

Schooner—Dan Corbin, from Odessa, Delaware, with 1000 baskets.

Barge—Madison, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Maryland, with 1477.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale for Tuesday next, at the Exchange, comprises an elegant brown-stone residence and coach house and large lot, No. 1834 Arch street, 50 by 136 feet, finished in a superior manner by the present owner and occupant; elegant residence and large lot, No. 3903 Spruce street, 100 by 175 feet; modern residence, northwest corner Eleventh and Wallace streets, 40 feet front; modern residences, No. 2014 Arch street, No. 634 North Sixth street, No. 1937 Vine street, No. 915 Lombard street, No. 730 Buttonwood street, and Tulpehocken street, Germantown; stores Nos. 16 and 18 North Sixth street, above Market; five years' lease on stores Nos. 14 and 16 North Delaware avenue; large lot, northeast corner Thirty-fourth and Chesnut streets, 100 feet front, 116 feet deep. Also, stocks, etc., etc. See their advertisements, handbills, and catalogues.

A THIEF.—This morning the dwelling of Edward Leatherby, No. 24 Parson's Place, was entered by one James McFarland, who absconded with a clock and a coat. He did not get far, however, before a citizen overhauled him and handed him over to Officer Denard. The stolen goods were found on his person. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Police Station.

MILITARY.—At a recent meeting of Company F, 7th Regiment P. V., H. V. Germon was elected Captain, W. G. Welsh First Lieutenant, and J. R. Welsh Second Lieutenant.

STOREKEEPER APPOINTED.—Richard D. Wood has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the Fourth Collection District of this city.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—A physician's medicine chest, picked up at Ninth and Pine streets, awaits its owner at the Fifteenth District Station House.

HOMICIDE.

The Death of Frank C. Arnholt—The Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Daniels at 10 o'clock this morning commenced an investigation upon the body of Francis C. Arnholt, aged nineteen years, who died on Tuesday night from the effects of injuries received on Saturday night, on Girard avenue, near Thirteenth street. The prisoners, Alfred and Oliver Ronick and Frank Bradley, were present during the hearing.

The following testimony was adduced:—

Harry B. Taylor sworn—I reside at No. 1306 Girard avenue; I close my drug store about 11 o'clock; on Saturday night, after doing that, my attention was attracted by a noise; on looking out of my window I saw a man down, with two men apparently beating him; saw a man go over under the lamp and pick something up and throw it at the prostrate man; a crowd came from the corner and drove the attacking party off; there were about two engaged in the beating; don't know either of the prisoners.

Anna Lineberner sworn—I reside No. 1323 Davis street; I was at a party on Saturday night; at twenty minutes after 11 o'clock I left; Annie Davis, Mary Vaughan, James Vaughan, George Brinard, and Frank Bradley were with me; Mr. Arnholt met Annie Davis at Broad and Poplar streets; we passed up Broad street to Girard avenue; while walking along the latter street Arnholt came to Mr. Devlin, who was with me, and asked him what he struck him for; Devlin ran and the crowd followed him; Arnholt was with the crowd who ran into the street and there had a fight; don't know who struck Arnholt; at Broad and Poplar streets Devlin left me and shortly afterwards came running up to me; don't know that there was a fight; Annie Davis told me afterwards that Devlin had hit Arnholt in the nose at Broad and Poplar streets.

Annie Davis sworn—I reside 1323 Davis street; we were coming from a party, and Bradley was with me; Mr. Arnholt was also with us; Bradley touched Devlin's hat, when the latter turned back and hit Arnholt on the nose; this was at Broad and Poplar; Arnholt went across Broad street to wash the blood off; there he met a crowd of his friends, who came after our party; they came along Broad street to Girard avenue; I saw nothing after that; I saw Devlin afterwards; he had been struck on the head; did not see Arnholt after Saturday night.

Mary Hallman sworn—Reside at No. 1334 Tyler street; as I was coming down Poplar street I met Annie Davis and Arnholt; at Broad street George Brinard said "that fellow is following us, hit him;" I said no; he replied, "he has attacked me several times;" while going up Broad street I heard Annie Davis exclaim, "It is a shame;" I looked behind and saw Arnholt's nose bleeding; we went to Girard avenue and to Ontario street; Arnholt came to Devlin and said you struck me; he wanted to fight; Devlin ran and Arnholt followed him; we stood on the confectioner's pavement for some time; we went across the street and met two police; we said "go down," there's fighting going on; we went to Davis street and to Thirteenth street, and there met Devlin; his head was cut; I went to Thirteenth and Girard avenue, and met Ed. Hinckle; we went down to Eleventh street; George Brinard came up and wanted to whip Hinckle; told George he was not one of the party; Hinckle left and Brinard took me home; on the way, George told me he had ran into the confectionery store with the fellows after him; he picked up a fork which the lady took from him; he then ran down and got a policeman; he told me he fired a brick.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Francis C. Arnholt; I discovered a lacerated wound, crescentic in shape, two-and-a-half inches long, three inches above the left ear, made by some blunt instrument; also a slight contusion on the upper part of the forehead, over the right eye; there was a fracture in the left parietal bone, one-and-a-half inches long, directly under and corresponding to the wound; another fracture at right angles to this ran down through the parietal and temporal bones, four inches long; another fracture branched off from the latter, extending forwards for two-and-a-half inches; beneath the fractured skull there was a large clot of blood, outside of the *dura mater*, pressing upon the left hemisphere of the brain; the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, a result of violence.

The case was then postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JACQUARD WEAVING.—Some months ago we gave a description of the Jacquard looms at the establishment of Messrs. Werner Itschner & Co., at Tioga Station, and referred to some very creditable specimens of silk weaving produced by that firm. The process of silk manufacture has been brought to a high state of perfection in this city within a few years past, and if our weavers receive such encouragement as they have a right to expect, they will be able ere long to turn out work that will rival the finest productions of the French looms.

We have now before us a beautiful specimen of Jacquard weaving executed at the establishment of W. H. Horstmann & Sons, Fifth and Cherry streets. It gives a view of the large factory of the Messrs. Horstmann, and it is a gratifying proof of the skill of their silk weavers. This specimen was prepared expressly for the exhibition of the American Institute in New York, for the purpose of showing the advancement made in this country in the art of silk weaving. It has been up-hill work to introduce the manufacture of the finer silk fabrics in the United States, and those who have attempted it have had to contend with many disadvantages and disappointments. With the opening of the Pacific Railroad, however, it is probable that a larger supply of silk than heretofore will be imported from China and Japan; and if silk culture proves a success in California, the probabilities are that ere many years the weaving of silk fabrics will become an important industry. Messrs. Horstmann & Sons and Itschner & Co. have already succeeded in establishing silk factories which will educate a race of skilled workmen, and the products of their looms thus far are in a high degree encouraging to all who are interested in the advancement of American manufactures.

ON HIS MUSCLE.—William Walls, the driver of an ice cart, was arrested yesterday at Thompson and Leithgow streets for disorderly behaviour, and assault and battery on several parties. He stationed his wagon in the middle of the street, in such a position as to prevent the passage of any other vehicles. An ash cart came along, the driver of which desired to go by. William wouldn't let him. The ashman determined he would, and whipped up his steed. In steering by William's wagon the wheel of it was struck. This exasperated Billy, and leaping from his cart, with ice-tongs in hand, he went for "ashy" lively. The latter succumbed, rather the worse for the encounter, and attempted to retreat, pursued by William. At this juncture a citizen stepped up and remonstrated. William then pitched into him, and afterwards also into a police officer, who hurried to the scene. The officer had one side of a beautiful set of black whiskers pulled out by the roots. A boy named Michael Menan was in company with the iceman, and he likewise, not relishing standing idly by, imagined it his part of the play to maul a second citizen who stepped up. In a little while, however, a relay of policemen arrived, and the belligerent icemen were captured. Alderman Eggleton committed the boy in default of $500 bail and the man in default of $1000 bail for each assault, making a total of $2000.

CORRECTION.—In the article in our issue of the 21st, respecting Mr. Dazley's loss, Mr. Dazley was in error respecting the Union National Bank. The check on this bank was for $60, and was not among those lost, having previously been paid by him to Mr. H. B. Brisben, No. 311 Vine street, who had drawn the money honestly at the bank before Mr. Dazley called to stop it. The trouble was not that the teller refused to stop it until the drawer himself called, but Mr. Dazley could not remember whose check he wished to stop. If he had known the name of the drawer, he would have been at once informed that the check had been paid.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The lower side of Chesnut street, below Third, is a dangerous trap for horses. The cubical blocks that pave the street from the rails to the curb have become so smoothly worn, and incline so steeply towards the gutter, that horses cannot keep a foothold. As many as half a dozen blockades in a day have occurred in this way from the upsetting of teams, and the evil should be at once remedied. The attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if given to this subject, might secure a speedy remedy.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon Nathan Reed, the occupant of the hotel at Riverside, N. J., where the disgraceful riot occurred on Tuesday afternoon last, was arrested and taken before Justice Powell, at Beverly, and ordered to find bail to appear at the next term of the court at Mount Holly, N. J., on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Jersey justice is slow, but is generally sharply meted out to all the offenders of the laws.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL MUSEUM.—The "New Medical Museum" of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia will be opened on Friday, September 24th, at noon. This valuable collection of anatomical models is placed in the College Building, No. 1105 Filbert street.

FINED.—High Constable Clark yesterday arrested James Burns for the violation of a city ordinance in standing with his hack on the west side of Ninth street, below Chesnut. Alderman Kerr fined Burns in the sum of $5.

INVINCIBLES TO GERMANTOWN.—The attention of members and others is directed to Order No. 2, in another column. The club will be out with full ranks, and a good time may be anticipated.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this evening as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice.*

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Laura Keene and company will appear this evening in the drama of *The Marble Heart.*

AT THE ARCH the regular season will commence on Saturday with Bulwer's comedy of *Money.*

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English Opera Troupe will commence a season of twelve nights at the Academy of Music on Monday, October 4. Mr. D. De Vivo, the enterprising business manager of the troupe, is now in the city making arrangements for the opening performance. The *repertoire* will be announced in a few days.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TORPEDO PATENT CASE.

Important Decision in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Grier.

E. A. L. Roberts vs. The Reed Torpedo Company et al.—This case involved the exclusive right to use torpedoes in oil wells. Within the last few years the production in oil wells has been greatly increased by lowering down into them large iron flasks containing six to ten pounds of gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, and then exploding the mass by means of a percussion cap on the top of the flask, on to which cap a weight was dropped from the top of the well.

It was established by proofs in the case that most remarkable results had been produced in the oil region by the introduction of the torpedo by Mr. E. A. L. Roberts, the plaintiff. Thus in the Eureka well, which was producing only three barrels a day, a Roberts torpedo was exploded, and its production was increased to 180 barrels a day. Hyner well was increased from 3 to 30 barrels a day. Keystone well from 5 to 175 barrels per day. Neill well from 3 to 80 barrels per day. Tarr Homestead well was increased 65 barrels a day. Keystone well from 15 to 200 barrels a day.

These were only a few out of numerous cases where Roberts had succeeded. The annual production of oil due to the use of the torpedo was admitted by defendants in their argument to already have reached several millions of dollars. After Roberts had succeeded in introducing his invention a man named Reed, of Titusville, united with a former agent of Roberts, named Marston, and set up a claim as a rival inventor to Roberts.

They organized the "Reed Torpedo Company," the object of which was to make and sell to oil men torpedoes at a low rate, and to defeat Roberts' patent. The defendants based their claim upon certain trials made by Reed of torpedoes in 1863. The defendants did not deny that they were infringing the Roberts patent, but insisted that it was void by reason of what Reed had done.

The plaintiff contended that Reed was merely an unsuccessful experimenter, who had abandoned his torpedo as worthless before Roberts' patent was issued.

The oil men united with defendants to defeat the patent, and raised a large fund. They were represented at the argument by Charles M. Keller, of New York, Hon. S. A. Purviance, and B. F. Lucas. Roberts, the patentee was represented by Bakewell & Christy, of Pittsburg, and George Harding.

Judge Grier yesterday delivered the following opinion deciding in favor of the validity of plaintiff's patent, and granting a perpetual injunction:—

OPINION.

As I write with difficulty I can only state the conclusions to which my mind has come after a careful examination of this case.

The complainant has exhibited a patent dated 25th April, 1865. This is *prima facie* evidence of a good title, and puts on the respondents the burthen of proof that the patent is void or worthless.

I need not repeat my remarks in the case of Goodyear vs. Day (2 Wall, C. C. Rep. 299), but now adopt them as affording a rule of decision which applies clearly to the present case.

As the infringement of the patent is admitted, the only question will be as to the validity of complainant's patent of April 25, 1865.

"It was after speculation had been reduced to practice," and after repeated experiments, that the complainant succeeded in overcoming the prejudice and ignorance of the people on the subject, and persuading the public that his invention was useful; after he had established its great utility and value, and "when his genius and patient perseverance, in spite of sneers and scoffs," were completely successful, that Reed, who had before made experiments on the same subject, and was wholly unsuccessful, imagined that he had the best right to the invention, and after purchasing one or more of complainant's torpedoes, he applied on the 1st of November, 1867, for a patent for substantially the same combination of devices or machines contained in complainant's patent. On the 15th of the same month the respondents formed themselves into a company or corporation called "The Reed Torpedo Company," for the purpose of pirating the complainant's invention and supporting the expense of litigation, and thus defraud him of its fruits. They have persevered, even after the preliminary injunction very properly granted by the District Judge.

Let a decree be entered for complainant for a perpetual injunction, and a Master appointed to take an account according to the prayer of the bill.

R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

Note—The passage referred to by Judge Grier in his former decision, 2 Wallace, p. 299, adopted as applicable to this case, was as follows:—

"It is usually the case, when any valuable discovery is made, or any new machine of great utility has been invented, that the attention of the public has been turned to that subject previously, and that many persons have been making researches and experiments. Philosophers and mechanicians may have in some measure anticipated in their speculations the possibility or probability of such discovery or invention; many experiments may have been unsuccessfully tried coming very near, yet falling short of the desired result. They have produced nothing beneficial. The invention, when perfected, may truly be said to be the culminating point of many experiments, not only by the inventor, but by many others. He may have profited indirectly by the unsuccessful experiments and failures of others, but it gives them no right to claim a share of the honor or the profit of the successful inventor. It is when speculation has been reduced to practice, when experiment has resulted in discovery, and when that discovery has been perfected by patient and continued experiments, when some new compound, art, manufacture, or machine has been thus produced which is useful to the public, that the party making it becomes a public benefactor and entitled to a patent.

"And yet when genius and patient perseverance have at length succeeded, in spite of sneers and scoffs, in perfecting some valuable invention or discovery, how seldom is it followed by reward! Envy robs him of the honor, while speculators, swindlers, and pirates rob him of the profits. Every unsuccessful experimenter who did or did not come very near making a discovery now claims it. Every one who can invent an improvement, or vary its form, claims a right to pirate the original discovery. We need not summon Morse, or Blanchard, or Woodworth to prove that this is the usual history of every great discovery or invention.

"The present case adds another chapter to this long and uniform history."—2 Wallace, C. C. Reports p. 299.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Andrew Simmons was convicted of the charge of receiving stolen goods with a guilty knowledge. The proof was that a lot of ivory blocks, cut for the manufacture of billiard balls and valued at $128 was stolen from the office of the New York agent of Harvey & Ford of this city, and two days afterwards was offered for sale by the prisoner to ivory cutters here. He was arrested and failed to give an explanation of the manner in which the property came to his possession.

George Harris was convicted of an attempt to enter a house with intent to steal. He was seen to make an endeavor to get into a house that was vacant, the occupants being absent from the city, and when arrested he was found to have skeleton keys and a jimmy on his person.

Jacob Schaff, an honest-looking German was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a valise containing clothing, valued at $50. The witnesses testified that at the Vine street wharf, upon the arrival of a train from Atlantic City, in the hurry and bustle of the passengers leaving the boat, the prisoner picked up the valise of a lady and started off with it, but was soon caught. He had no lawyer to plead his case, which, however, did him no harm, nor had he witnesses to testify in his behalf, but with all the simplicity and earnestness of an upright man placed in such a position, he explained that after having worked at a stone quarry near Easton he came down to the city, and at Camden met an old friend who kept a tavern there; they took several drinks together, which intoxicated him; then walked up to the Vine street ferry and crossed over; on this side, by mistake, he took this lady's valise instead of his own, neither knowing what he was doing nor intending anything wrong. In consequence of this innocent error he lost his own valise, a purse containing $25, and was thrown into prison. He said he was a poor man, who had to labor daily for the support of his family, and only wished to be allowed to go out and resume work if he could find employment. Upon the faith of the man's truth the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Cooper and Mary Glasky were charged with the larceny of two feather beds, which it was alleged they stole from the house they lodged in, and pawned. The pawn ticket for the beds was found upon one of them. Each made a statement in her own defense, one throwing all the offense upon the other, and the latter denying all knowledge of the affair. The jury found them not guilty.

William Johnson, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a purse containing $140. The prosecutor lost his money in the street, but could not say how. The prisoner's conduct brought suspicion upon him, and when he was arrested the purse was found upon him.

Frank Jones was convicted of stealing three pairs of pants belonging to David Shellmyer. He took them from Shellmyer's lodgings, while he was away on business. The landlady, however, detected him and secured his arrest.

HORROR.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Son.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young girl, Alice Halpane, came to the Forty-fifth Police Station, in Butler street, and informed Sergeant Ferry that her mother, Catherine Halpane, had killed her brother Edward. Acting Sergeant Groves was immediately despatched to the house No. 114 East Warren street, and found the body of the boy lying beside the bed in a back room, covered with blood, and his skull crushed in from blows with a hatchet, which was lying on the floor covered with blood. The woman was seated in a chair in the front room, perfectly calm, and on being asked by the Sergeant why she had killed her son, replied that she had not done it, but that two strange women had come up stairs and killed him. She was undoubtedly insane, and was taken to the station-house and locked up. The daughter, Alice, stated that she was lying on a bed in an adjoining room, asleep, and was awakened by screams in the back room, and she recognized the voice of her brother Edward, who was crying, "Oh, mother, don't!" Alice attempted to open the door, which she found was fastened inside. She burst it open, and was met by her mother with a hatchet in her hand, who said, "Peggy, how dare you come into my house?" at the same time striking at her with the hatchet. The daughter struggled with and took the hatchet from her, and then went to the station house, and gave the information. Mrs. Halpane is 45 years of age. Her husband is a carpenter. There were two girls and two boys in the family, Edward, eight years of age, being the youngest. Coroner Whitehill was notified and viewed the remains, and a post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. Shepard. The inquest will be held on Friday morning. The mother is said to have been subject to slight attacks of insanity for the last fifteen years, but at such times was perfectly harmless, and only used a little bad language.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Elections—Leave of Absence to Department Clerks—News from the Sabine—Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consular Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President made one unimportant consular appointment to-day—E. Timony, of Georgia, Consul to Tumbez.

Leave of Absence.

Postmaster-General Creswell allows all Ohio and Pennsylvania clerks in his department leave of absence to go home to vote—the former eight and the latter seven days. Secretary Cox permits such clerks in his department to go home, but insists that the time lost shall be taken out of the thirty days' vacation allowed each clerk annually. Secretary Boutwell approves leaves for all who apply to go home to vote.

Chief Justice Chase

has bought a fine country seat of forty acres, with a splendid mansion, on the Heights north of this city, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. He evidently don't take stock in the removal of the capital.

News from the Sabine.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Walker, of the frigate Sabine, dated Lisbon, September 4, in which he says the vessel arrived there on the 2d instant, thirteen days from Cherbourg. On the 27th of August he spoke the Norwegian brig Alvoir, from St. Ubes for Bergen, in distress for provisions, which he supplied.

Naval Orders.

Surgeon Woolverton has been detached from the Monocacy and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Lamblin is ordered to duty at New Orleans.

Visitors at the White House.

There was a large number of visitors at the White House to-day, but only a few were admitted to an interview with the President. General Sherman was with him several hours.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Butcher-Cart Robbery—$16,000 Stolen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—At 11 o'clock this morning the paymaster of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was knocked down on the street by two men and robbed of $16,000, which he had just procured at bank. The robbers jumped into a butcher cart and escaped with the plunder, though the street was full of people at the time. The police are on the track.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Stocks very feverish. Money close at 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120⅝; do. 1864, do., 119⅜; do. 1865, do., 119¾; do. do., new, 117¾; do. 1867, 118⅛; do. 1868, 117⅞; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 58; Canton Company, 55; Cumberland preferred, 30⅛; New York Central, 190; Erie, 35¾; Reading, 94; Hudson River, 169½; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull; sales of 7500 barrels State at $6@6·70; Western at $5·80@6·90; Southern at $6·45@10·50. Wheat quiet; sales of 113,000 bushels No. 3 at $1·42. Corn firm; sales of 51,000 bushels at $1·10@1·14. Oats quiet; sales of 23,000 bushels Southern and Western at 66@67c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $31·62½. Lard quiet; steam, 18½@18⅝c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1·20.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23—1 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer. Five-twenties of 1862, 82¾; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 81. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—1 P. M.—Pork, 112s. Cheese, 62s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

PARIS, Sept. 23—1·30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 65c. Increase of specie in the Bank of France, 6,700,000f.

HAVRE, Sept. 23.—Cotton opens declining, on the spot 148f. and afloat 142f.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·45@1·57. Corn dull; prime white, $1·25@1·30. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·20 for Virginia. Mess Pork quiet at $33@33·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20½c.; shoulders, 16½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Whisky scarce and in good demand at $1·17@1·18.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern Three story Brick Residence, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 39 feet 1⅛ inches, and extending in depth 89 feet 4½ inches on the north line, and on Wallace street 92 feet, and being in width on the west end 32 feet 6⅞ inches. The house is in excellent repair; has parlor, reception-room, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers, library, sitting-room, store-room, bath, and water-closet on second floor, and 5 chambers on the third floor; gas, hot and cold water, range, 2 furnaces, cold water, well in the cellar, etc.; garden is planted with a variety of fruit trees, grapery, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $140, payable in silver. Terms, one-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Country Seat of 4½ acres, Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 2½ miles from Woodbury. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country seat of 4½ acres, situate in Deptford township, 2½ miles from Woodbury, on the West Jersey Railroad, ten miles from Philadelphia, and on the Thoroughfare and Red Bank turnpike. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, with stone foundation, two stories high, observatory on top, tin roof; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and back kitchen on the first floor; five bed rooms on the second floor; house is about 35 by 40 feet; balcony front and back; handsomely papered, marble mantels, range, etc. Frame stable and carriage house; also a four-roomed tenant house; lawn in front of house; strawberry beds on each side of the house, also other fruit; two good springs, pump in the wash-house, garden soil adapted for trucking, good cellar laid in cement. Terms cash. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF Patrick M. Donahoe, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Three-story brick tavern and dwelling No. 454 St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets, No. 454; containing in front on St. John street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 101 feet 3 inches, more or less, and on the south line 102 feet 3 inches, more or less, to a 20 feet wide alley. It is occupied as a lager beer saloon and restaurant. It is subject to a lease for four years, dated December 14, 1867. Rent, $400.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two Valuable Tracts of Land, Centre county, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two adjoining tracts of land, each containing 433 acres, 153 perches, with the usual allowances for roads, situate in Upper Bald Eagle township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, about 6 miles from Phillipsburg, and 3 miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; the warrant for one of said tracts being in the name of George Slough, and dated July 8, 1794; the other in the name of Owen Jordan, and dated April 20, 1795; location in the centre of a fine timber and rich mineral region. Terms—Half Cash. Title indisputable.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 O 2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Canadian Confederation—Prospects for the Admission of Columbia Territory—President Grant and His Secretaries—The Spanish Flurry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and his Secretaries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President attended to business this morning at the White House. A considerable number of visitors were present, but were compelled to give way to General Sherman, Secretary Robeson, and Postmaster-General Creswell, who occupied the President's time till 1 o'clock.

Everything Serene and Lovely.

Notwithstanding the war excitement raging in Spain and in some of the newspapers of the United States, everything here is as calm and serene as a summer's morning. Members of the Cabinet do not snuff war in the breeze, and smile incredulously when the probability of war is mentioned.

Cabinet Meeting.

No Cabinet meeting was held, and none will be held till to-morrow, the regular day of meeting.

Receipts from Customs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following are the Custom House receipts from the 11th to the 18th, inclusive:—

Boston	$579,051
New York	3,046,926
Philadelphia	138,527
Baltimore	256,532
San Francisco, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 4,	112,120
New Orleans, from Sept. 4 to Sept. 11	137,820
Total	$4,270,976

FROM CANADA.

Governor of the Northwest Territory.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Hon. William McDougall, the newly-appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, will leave for the seat of government in about two weeks.

Territorial Transfers.

It is understood that there will be no difficulty about the delivery of the deeds of transfer of the Northwest Territory before a loan is raised. The solicitors of the Hudson Bay Company are prepared to deliver them at once. McDougall has made an arrangement with an American company to run a telegraph line to Fort Garry.

British Columbia and the Confederation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Important despatches have been received from Lord Granville in reference to the admission of British Columbia to the Canadian Confederation. He strongly urges upon Governor Musgrove and the Council the propriety and advantage of the union.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Gold excited; opened at 142, sold down to 141, and was carried up by speculators to 144. Sales of $3,000,000 were awarded at 142⅝, and again the price rose to 144, which was succeeded by a break to 141, followed by a recovery to 142⅞. The stock market was not much influenced by the excitement in gold.

No Filibustering Going On.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—There has been no attempt of filibusters to leave this port, as telegraphed hence by irresponsible parties, nor has there been even a rumor of such an attempt being made, or of their being intercepted by a U. S. revenue cutter.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamship Donau sailed to-day for Europe, with $1,051,200 in specie, including $5000 for Havre. The whole amount was in Mexican dollars.

FROM EUROPE.

Improved Relations Between France and China

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Burlingame, of the Chinese embassy, have made arrangements for establishing improved relations between France and China on the basis of mutual conciliation, and the French government has sent out instructions to its representatives in China to act in accordance with this policy.

The California Pioneers.

The association bearing the above title were expected to arrive in New York at 6·30 A. M. to-day, direct from Sacramento, which city they left in Pulman palace cars, and per special train, at 6·30 A. M. on the 16th instant, precisely one week ago. The party numbers about 150 persons, of whom a few are ladies and children. The distance from Sacramento to Promontory, 690 miles, was over the Central Pacific Railway; from Promontory to Omaha, 1084 miles, over the Union Pacific Railroad; from Omaha to Chicago, 500 miles, over the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad; from Chicago to Pittsburg, 468 miles, over the Chicago, Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne Railway; and from Pittsburg to New York, 445 miles, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The total distance per rail is 3187 miles.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, New.ls.	101½	100 sh Reading.b10.	47 3-16
10 sh Cam & A R.	120¼	100 do........c.	47
3 sh Girard Bk.....	56¼	100 do..........	47
13 sh Penna R..ls.	56¾	200 do...2d&i.	47
500 sh Ph & E..b60.	29	400 do..........	47
100 do.....b60.	28⅞	300 do......b30.	47¼
100 do.....b60.	28⅞	400 do....ls.c.	47
100 sh Leh Stk..b30.	36	100 do....b5&i..	47¼
20 sh Leh Val R.ls.	56½	200 do..........	47
500 sh N Y & Mid..	4¾	100 do........c.	47
200 sh Reading...c.	47	200 do......b30.	47⅜
100 do..s60wn.	47		

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, N.3d.	101½	2 sh Leh Val.s5wn	56¼
$10000 Pa Cp 5s.s5wn	93¾	10 do ...s5wn.	56¼
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s..	98¾	5 do ...s5wn.	56¼
$500 Leh 6s, '84....	80¼	6 do ...s5wn.	56¼
$1000 Leh Gold l....	96	100 sh N Y & M......	4¾
$1000 do.........	96	100 sh Read R..b20.	47⅛
300 sh Leh N Stk..	35¼	100 do....b20.	47⅛
6 sh Penna RR..	56¼	100 do....b5&i.	47⅛
23 do.......2d.	56¼	100 do....b5&i.	47⅛
8 do.........	56¼	100 do...b5&i.	47⅛
5 do.........	56¼		

GROCERIES, ETC.

VERY EXTRA JAVA COFFEE.

VERY OLD

Dutch Government Java Coffee,

(YELLOW WITH AGE),

By the bag at the lowest cash prices.

Such fine Coffee as we now have in store is rarely seen here.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Indians at War Among Themselves—A Heavy Defalcation in New York—The Situation in France.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians at War Among Themselves.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Omaha despatches say that General Augur left for Fort Bridger and Salt Lake yesterday. Several companies of troops will be quartered at Sherman barracks during the coming winter. The Railroad Commission returned to Omaha yesterday, having made a more thorough examination of the road than any previous body. Reports from the Pawnee reservation, near Columbus, are that several Pawnees had been killed by the Sioux. Great excitement exists, and the Pawnees and United States troops will punish the Sioux. Reports from Fort Buford say that the Indians continue hostile, and that there is a large force of them in that neighborhood. Outrages are also being committed in Montana. A hunting party has been attacked near Helena and one man killed, and another man was killed near the Blackfoot Agency.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Heavy Defalcation—The Violence of this Afternoon.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A large defalcation in a business firm in Wall street, and the absconding of the defaulter, are reported this afternoon.

Subscriptions to the Avondale fund in the Mayor's office now amount to $15,112.

A stabbing affray between laborers and an attempted suicide by a policeman in Jersey City; a stabbing affray in this city between two young men, and evidence that the man found in the water off the Battery has been murdered, are reported this afternoon.

The Last Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Commercial *Advertiser* says that Mr. Headley, connected with the firm of Van Deventer & Co., brokers, has absconded with all the assets of the firm, leaving the books in confusion. The amount of the defalcation is unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

The Situation in France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the present situation of affairs in France. It says if the Emperor is now recovered, his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new Constitution may be regarded as already virtually in vigor. The granting of amnesty, the tolerance extended to the press, and every circumstance contributes to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned; yet the Emperor remains inactive, as if he considered everything done.

Meanwhile public opinion demands the convocation of the Legislative Body, and the uneasiness at delay causes some members to contemplate meeting on their own premises next month, with the view of deliberating without the consent of the Executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct in allowing six months to elapse between the demolition and reconvocation of the chambers, depends on a technical quibble. Although the Legislative Body separated before it was constituted, still it had given formal signs of its existence by several decisions.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Perronet Thompson, F. R. S.

The London papers announce the recent death at Blackheath of Lieutenant-General Thompson, at one time one of the most prominent of public characters in England. He was born at Hull in 1783, and was educated at the grammar school there, conducted by Joseph Milner. In 1798 he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and after taking his bachelor degree entered the navy as a midshipman, serving for four years, when he entered the army as a lieutenant in the Rifle Corps. He saw a good deal of active service, and finally attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On his return to England he entered into political life, becoming conspicuous for his connection with the free trade movement, and especially for his support of the Anti-Corn Law League. He was first elected to Parliament in 1835 for Hull, and served at intervals till 1859. He was for many years editor and proprietor of the *Westminster Review.* His reputation rests principally upon his defense of free trade, of the principles of which he was one of the earliest asserters.

Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K. C. B.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* of the 10th instant reports the death of this officer, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born in 1796, and in 1810 entered the royal navy. After passing through the various grades he became captain in 1828, the promotion being for gallant service at the battle of Navarino during the previous year, and where he greatly distinguished himself. He subsequently became vice admiral and admiral. The Admiral "was married in 1846 to the Hon. Frances Denman, daughter of the first Baron Denman." He was a Knight of the Order of the Redeemer of Grace, and in 1860 was made K. C. B.

WALL STREET.

The Panic in Central Yesterday.

The N. Y. *Tribune* remarks editorially this morning:—

Wall street was frantic yesterday. The gamblers of the Stock Exchange held such high carnival as has rarely been known before in the memory of the oldest member of the Board. The immediate cause was a report that Mr. Fisk had obtained an injunction from an accommodating Judge restraining the Directors from making the long contemplated consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies. Central opened at 198½, declined to 175½—23 per cent—and recovered 15 per cent., all within about fifteen minutes' time. One may possibly imagine, but would perhaps find it difficult to describe, the babble and Babel of Wall street about that time. Although the principal fluctuations were in Central and Hudson river (the latter declined from 175 to 165), yet other stocks felt the effects of the panic severely. Gold advanced to 141½, about four per cent. This result, however, was aided by a canard current during the excitement, to the effect that Minister Sickles had demanded his passports, and that war with Spain was imminent. How much money was lost and won in these huge gambling transactions it is impossible to say, but that the amount was enormous may be gathered from a careful estimate that nearly or quite one-half of the capital stock of the Central Road changed hands yesterday.

PIANOS.

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